ESTABLISHED 1818.

The Bombay Gazette.

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BOMBAY:
Printed & Published at the "Bombay Gazette" Steam Press.

SHIPPING.

PENINSULAR AND ORIENTAL COMPANY.

DEPARTURES FOR EUROPE.

Vessels.	Tons.	H.P.	Captains.	Saturday, 2 P.M.
R.I., THAMES	4113	809	W. A. Seaton	19th May, FRIDAY, 5 P.M.
† ASSAM	3262	600	T. Leigh	26th May.
R.I. CARTHAGE	3913	1000	M. de Horne	1st June.
† SIAM	3260	600	H. Weighell	8th "
R.I. PENINSULAR	3945	1200	A. C. Loggin	15th "
† ASSAM	3262	600	T. Leigh	22nd "
R.I. GANGES	4926	800	G. W. Atkinson	29th "
† SIAM	3260	600	H. Weighell	6th July.
R.I. SUTLEJ	4235	800	W. D. Worcester	13th "
† ASSAM	3262	600	T. Leigh	20th "
R.I. ORIENTAL	6945	1200	L. H. Meade	27th "
† SIAM	3260	600	H. T. Weighell	3rd Aug.
R.I. SHANNON	4180	800	E. Crewe	10th "
ASSAM	3260	600	T. Leigh	17th "
R. † RUTDARPUR	3998	450	K. Gordon	24th "
† CLYDE	4126	800	J. L. Parditt	31st "

The Steamers marked R.I. proceed to Brindisi, Malta, Gibraltar, Plymouth, and London.

† These Vessels proceed to Aden only, and Passengers transhipthere to a Steamer for Brindisi and London. No Passengers for Marseilles can proceed by these Steamers.

R. * This vessel does not convey passengers beyond Brindisi.

Single and return Railway Tickets from Brindisi to London by the Mail route can be obtained, and Coupons are issued for places in the Sleeping Cars of the special "P. & O. Express."

Heavy Baggage must be sent to the P. & O. Dockyard at Mazagon before 9 a.m. on day of sailing, or on the afternoon of the previous day.

A Steam Barge leaves the Apollo Bunder at noon on the day of sailing to convey passengers on board, and only hand-packages will be received.

The attention of passengers is called to the importance of having their Baggage correctly labelled with Port of destination.

Passage-tickets are issued to London *via* Japan and Vancouver.

TO COLOMBO, STRAITS, CHINA, JAPAN, AUSTRALIA, AND NEW ZEALAND.

Steamers leave Bombay on or about the undernoted dates, conveying H. M.'s Mails from Colombo to China. Passengers for Australia tranship at Colombo:—

RAVENNA, 30th May
CLYDE, 13th June; ROSETTA, 27th June;
SURAT, 11th July; CATHAY, 25th July.

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For further particulars apply to

I. M. SHIELDS,
Acting Superintendent, P. & O. S. N. Company.
Bombay, 19th May, 1894.

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UNDER MAIL CONTRACT WITH THE AUSTRIAN GOVERNMENT.

ACCELERATED SERVICE TO BRINDISI AND TRIESTE, VIA ADEN, SUEZ, AND PORT SAID.

Steamers.	Captains.	Tons.	H.P.	To sail on
IMPERATOR	C. Bechtinger	4,119	700	1st June.

A Surgeon and Stewardess on board of every Steamer.

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	1st Class.	2nd Class.	Deck.
TRIESTE OR BRINDISI	Rs. 600	Rs. 325	Rs. 150

Steamers for BOMBAY leave TRIESTE on the 3rd, and BRINDISI on the 5th, of each month.

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Steamers.	Captain.	Tons.	H.P.	To sail on
VINDOBONA	P. Mersa	4,351	350	9th June.
GISELLA	F. Crossevich	4,233	350	9th July.

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MELPOMENE	L. Brelich	2,968	350	21st May.

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Sassoon House, Elphinstone Circle, Bombay, May 8, 1894.

"ANCHOR" LINE.

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1894.

Vessel.	Captain.	Departure from Bombay
ASIA	J. Laird	June 9.
PERSIA	R. Hutchison	July 2.
HISPANIA	S. Abrey	July 30.
ARABIA	G. Read	August 3.
ARMENIA	H. Garrick	August 27.
ASIA	J. Laird	September 26.
PERSIA	R. Hutchison	October 13.

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S.S. "MECCA," 1,460 tons, on the 24th May, at noon, calling at Kurrachee, Gwadur, Bunder Abbas, Linga, Bahrein, Bushire, Fao, Mahomerah, and Busreh, in the foregoing or any order.

FOR KURRACHEE DIRECT.

S.S. "DWARKA," 784 tons, on the 20th May, on arrival of In-coming English Mail Steamer.

FOR COAST AND CALCUTTA.

S.S. "HUZARA," 2,078 tons, on the 19th May, calling at such Ports as may be arranged. Particulars can be ascertained on application to the Undersigned.

FOR ADEN AND ZANZIBAR.

S.S. "CHANDA," 2,022 tons, on the 6th June, calling at Aden, Mombassa, and Zanzibar, in the foregoing or any order.

MACKINNON, MACKENZIE & Co.,
Bombay, 18th May, 1894. Agents.

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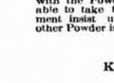
BANKERS AND EAST INDIA AGENTS, BOMBAY.



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WILLIAM CARTER,
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IT is noteworthy that the EGYPTIAN GOVERNMENT lately issued orders to use in future a GOVERNMENT STAMP on the Boxes of Cigarettes daily Manufactured and Exported from Egypt to all the different parts of the World.

The introduction of this system of using Stamps came into force from the 1st of March, 1894, and has been made chiefly with the object of putting a barrier between the real Egyptian Cigarettes Manufactured in Egypt and those Manufactured elsewhere, and unjustly called Egyptian. The Manufacture of these so-called Egyptian Cigarettes has caused great detriment to the Egyptian Government, and to deter this practise Stamps have been adopted and are fixed on all Boxes of Cigarettes coming from Egypt. The Egyptian Government made Stamps in three different colours—Red Stamps are used for boxes containing 100 Cigarettes each; Green for boxes of 50 each; and Yellow for boxes of 25 each. Smokers are requested not to trifle with the Government Stamp, it being the indication of the Genuine Egyptian Cigarettes. They are so fixed that they can easily be cut apart when opening the box.

Smokers will, therefore, take notice of the Stamps on the Boxes of Our Cigarettes, and thus they need not entertain any apprehension of their Genuineness. They are distinct from those made here and elsewhere of different kinds of Tabacco of a decidedly inferior quality.

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NOTICES.

NOTICE.
ROYAL EXCHANGE ASSURANCE CORPORATION.

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SHARIFF SALEMAHAMMAD,
Commercial Agent, Junagadh State.
Veraval, 9th May, 1894.

ESTATE OF COLONEL DAVID HENRY TRAIL, ROYAL ENGINEER (DECEASED).

ALL persons having claims against, or being indebted to, the above Estate are requested to send in their claims or pay the amounts owing by them, as the same may be to us as Attorneys to Mr. EUSTACE FERRERS NICHOLSON, the Administrator in the Provinces of Bombay of the above Estate, at our Office, Old Secretariat, Apollo Street, Bombay, within one month from this date, after the expiration of which time the Assets belonging to the Estate will be remitted to the Executors in England, having regard only to those claims of which notice has been received.—Dated this 4th day of May, 1894.

LITTLE, SMITH, NICHOLSON & BOWEN,
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Tenderers to quote the price per ton of 50 cubic feet, delivered at the Company's Premises, Byculla, and state the maximum percentage of rejections allowed in the raft.
Tenders must be accompanied also by the specification of shipment, showing clearly whether the Timber Tendered is Moulmein or Rangoon.
The Acting Agent does not bind himself to accept the lowest or any Tender.

ALFRED KING,
General Storekeeper.
General Storekeeper's Office, Parel, 7th May, 1894.

NOTICE.

THE following STEAM-LAUNCHES lately received from England will be offered FOR SALE by AUCTION, at the Bombay Dockyard, at 3.30 P.M., WEDNESDAY, the 23rd instant:—
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A. CAMPBELL,
Offg. Director of the Royal Indian Marine.
R. I. M. Dockyard, Bombay, 12th May, 1894.

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Clears the Blood from all impure Matter.
From whatever cause arising.
It is a real specific for Gout and Rheumatic pains.
It removes the cause from the Blood and Bones.
As this Mixture is pleasant to the taste and warranted free from any thing injurious to the most delicate constitution of either sex, the Proprietors solicit sufferers to give it a trial to test its value.
Translation of letter from Fiji.
The Letter of Jonathan to Mr. Dunsford.
"My F lend...I write to you to-day to tell you about my illness. I love you very much to-day because of the medicine you gave to me. Three months I was very ill, truly, because of my leg I could not plant yams, I could not go fishing, I could not eat or sleep; but now I am quite well again. It is truly a wonderful medicine. I beg you, Mr. Dunsford, give me one more bottle, as the month of bolls is near.
"Preparation Day (Saturday), Bua, Vanual Levu."
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"In Fiji, at certain times of the year, both the European residents and the natives themselves break out in boils, which, if not immediately seen to, not infrequently develop into terrible running sores. At these times I can conscientiously assert that I know of no better medicine than 'Clarke's Blood Mixture,' which I have used with unfailing success both among my white and black neighbours. The enclose, letter from 'Jonathan,' a Christianised Fijidn, speaks for itself. For three months he had been almost a cripple, and yet one of your large bottles co mpletely set him up. In ordinary cases even a less quanaity will effect a cure.—I am, dear Sir, yours faithfully,
"T. EDGCUMBE DUNSFORD.
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Fire Premium	1876	£ 742,533
"	1885	" 966,107
"	1887	" 989,013
"	1892	" 2,033,033

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NATIVE LIVES ASSURED AT EUROPEAN RATES
LARGE REDUCTION IN RATES.

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Endowment Assurances payable at Fixed periods, on Adults and Children on very favourable terms.
Last Reversionary Bonus 7½ per cent.
The next Distribution of Profits will take place after close of the year 1894.
Reduction to European Rates when Assured leave either Alexandria or Port Said.

Accumulated Life and Annuity Fund now amount to	£ 4,730,068
Total Accumulated Funds	" 8,003,265
GROWTH of FUNDS—	
1882	£ 4,962,054
1887	" 5,763,091
1892	" 8,003,265
Increase of Funds in 10 years	£3,041,211

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AS PREPARED BY

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THEY CONTAIN THE PHOSPHORUS IN THE LUMINOUS STATE, THE ONLY CONDITION THAT IS SAFE AND CERTAIN IN ITS ACTION.

THE ONLY REALLY EFFECTUAL REMEDIES
FOR ALL FORMS OF
WANT OF NERVE POWER,
ARISING FROM
OVERWORK, WORRY OR EXCESS.

SIMPLE PHOSPHORUS PILLS, No. 1.

Taken with great advantage as a direct nutrient to brain "nerve" tissue in all cases of Loss of Power, arising from Excessive Activity of the Nervous system. They contain the usual dose of unoxidised Phosphorus. Invaluable in Neuralgia, and cases of Extreme Exhaustion.

PHOSPHORUS AND QUININE PILLS, No. 3.

A valuable combination. As a *nutrient tonic* it gives power to the brain and spinal cord, imparts tone to the organs, increases functional activity, and improves the condition of the whole system. Largely employed during the convalescent stages of intermittent and remittent fevers. An excellent remedy for *Malaise* induced by residence in tropical climates.

PHOSPHORUS AND NUX VOMICA PILLS, No. 6.

Given with great advantage in all Neuralgic affections, and debilitating diseases. A powerful restorative. Especially useful in Loss of Power following Excesses.

COMPOUND PHOSPHORUS PILL, No. 9.
(Containing Phosphorus, Iron, Quinine and Strychine).

This combination of Nerve Tonics has a very large application. It is most efficacious in all disorders characterised by impoverished blood and diminished nerve power, especially in that low condition of general health induced by dissipation and excesses of various kinds, in which state Iron and Phosphorus are needed. In Constitutional Syphilis it has a high remedial value by stimulating regenerative power. It is exceedingly energising and strength-giving as a tonic for convalescents recovering from fever and other exhausting diseases.

STRONG COMPOUND PHOSPHORUS PILLS, No. 173.

This combination is double the strength of No. 9 as *regards phosphorus and Quinine*, and therefore should be given *only* in cases where the larger dose of Phosphorus is needed.

PHOSPHORUS, IRON AND NUX VOMICA PILLS, No. 1.

Given with highly beneficial effect in Anæmia, Sciatica and all Neuralgic and debilitating diseases.

PHOSPHORUS, QUININE AND NUX VOMICA PILLS, No. 4.

A valuable tonic, the use of which will be gathered from what has been said of the preceding Formulas, Nos. 3 and 6. For a similar combination with Iron, see No. 9.

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This pill produces no irritation of the gastro-intestinal mucous membrane, but operates as a gentle stimulant to the genito urinal organs. It is especially useful in premature failure of power, induced by passive discharges due to debility. It is useful also as a stimulating emmenagogue in obstinate cases of *Amenorrhœa, Leucorrhœa*, and *Atony of the Uterus*. Formula 30 is the same pill with the addition of Iron, and is most suitable as a tonic for *feeble, anæmic* females.

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This Pill is made from the *True Damiana* Plant which is a valuable aid to Phosphorus when required as a remedy for Impotence. No. 36 contains Nux Vomica in addition, and for some cases is a more suitable preparation.

In Bottles, 3s. 5s. & 10s. each (English Money). The 10s. Bottle contains sufficient for 4 weeks.
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The distressing symptoms of NERVOUS EXHAUSTION, loss of MUSCULAR POWER, RHEUMATISM, SCIATICA, PARALYSIS, EPILEPSY, &c., are speedily removed by means of **Pulvermacher's World-famed Galvanic Belts**, which convey the electric current direct to the affected parts, gradually stimulating and strengthening all the nerves and muscles, and speedily arresting all symptoms of premature waste and decay.

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THE PUREST. THE MOST PALATABLE. THE MOST DIGESTIBLE THE MOST EFFICACIOUS.

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The only Cod Liver Oil which produces the full curative effects in
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Among the many Successes gained by this School during he Past Year are, at
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Owing to the Increase in the number of Boys, a large new Boarding House has just been built by the Revd. H. P PRICE, M.A., Second Master.
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Showing that direful disease to be Curable in all its stages,
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BANKS.

Names.	Shares.	Amount.	Paid-up.	Last Half-Yearly Divd.	Cash Rate.
		Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.
Mesamhans Bank of Bombay	20,000	20	all	10 pr. ct.	1,145
Bank of Bengal	40,000	50	all	10 pr. ct.	1,100xd
Bank of Madras	10,000	250	all	10 pr. ct.	98
Commercial & Ld. Mgs.	5,000	100	100	10 p. c.	135 to 139 65 to 70 15 to 17
	2,000	100	50		
	3,000	100	10		
EXCHANGE BANKS.					
Agra	100,000	410	all	5 pr. ct.	93xd
Chartered Bank of Hongkong and Shanghai	40,000	410	42	7 pr. ct.	220
Imperial Banking Corporation	80,000	3125	all	41	4
National Bank of India	40 00	625	3121	8 pr. ct.	225
PRESS COMPANIES.			Yearly	Rs.	
Akbar	400	1,000	1,00	75	1300
Albert Giasin Co	100	500	all	18 pr. ct.	450
Albert (Kurreeboo)	200	1,100	1,100	dvd Rs80	980
Apollo	75	3,400	2,200	90	260
Bellary	167	1,300	1,000	11	216xd
Bhoy Nagar City Press & Manfg Co., Ld	1500	250	250	4vd 45	285
Bombay Cotton Brush Cawnpur Press Co. Ld	1,000	125	125	dvd Rs.7	137½
Bombay City Press Co., Ld.	800	300	220		1074
Colaba	600	1,800	1,80	20	1074
East India	150	1,000	1,000	75 dvd	1,200
English, Oriental and Manfg	400	250	—	Nil	105
Fort	515	2500	2,50	Rs. 30	1,100
French	300	700	700	Nil	410
Harvey and Babapathy	450	500	50	3	450
Hirooll Press Co., Ld	750	600	all	4	110
Hanuman	240	450	450	Nil	380
Mahaya Press Co., Ld	300	200	all	15 pr. ct.	235
Man vadpura Cotton G. and P. Co., Ld.	200	500	500	63	121
Oriental	1,000	125	125	16	160
Mofussil Co.	2,125	400	400	Nil	380
Munmar M	1,000	250	all	Nil	220
New Beras	1,000	900	900	Nil	540
New Indian	1,000	125	125	Nil	120
Prince of Wales Sandhurst Sabapathy (Bellary)	200	500	500	75	20
Samachar	300	500	500	20	48
Standard	100	1,000	00	180	1,801
Times of India Co.	400	1,000	750	30	525
Sorab Woollen Mills	1,200	25	25	Nil	10
Surat Girl Press Co., Ld	227	100	all	15	703
Volkart		1,00	1000	Rs. 0	1
MISCELLANEOUS.				Last Divd.	
Alcock Ashdown	1,000	250	25	10	253
Bharoo	1,000	50	50	74	240
Back Bay Baths	500	50	50	12	4
Bathan Pile	4,000	100	100	10	102
Beauty Bedding	6,625	100	100	18	4
Berar Oil Mills Co., Limited.	1,250	100	all	Nil.	100xd
Bombay Fire Insurance	In Liquidation				
Bombay & Burma Trading Corporation.	1,000	1,500	1,500	Rs. 300	4,825
Do. New Issue.	500	375	225	Rs. 75	1,210
Bombay Gas Mfg. Co., Ld.	1,250	100	100	9 pr. ct.	72
Bombay Land and Building Co., Ld.	400	50	50	3 pr. c	50
Bombay Flour Mills	1,000	500	500	Rs. 75	1,325
Deccan Ice Co.	1,170	100	100	Nil	5
Deccan Paper Mills	1,000		500	5 pr. ct	25
Delhi and Northern India Flour Mills	1,500	300	200	Rs. 27	245
Delhi Cloth & General Mills Co., Ld	2,800	250	250	7½ pr. ct.	300
Gaycon Co., Ld.	500	100	70	—	70 nom
Indian Guarantee & Surety Ship Assn.	9,000	10	10	10 pr. ct.	16
John Roberts & Co.	1 500	100	100	10 pr. ct.	130
Khanji Kurani & Co, Ld	2,000	500	100	8 pr. ct.	85
Kamp & Co.	14,000	200	175	Rs. 22-12	310
Larrachee Landing	500	500	50	30	165
Mohamadee Ice Manufacturing Co.	3,500	100	10	Nil.	14
Manaka & Co., Ld.	1,000	100	100	Rs. 10	101
Napier Hotel Co.	2,000	100	100	9 pr. ct.	5
Napier Foundry	1,000	100	200		60
Oriental Govt. Security Life Insurance	5,000	200	50	12 pr. c	170
Orion al Loan	5,000	20	20	8 pr. ct	20
Phillips & Co., Ld.	4,000	100	100	Rs. 7	86
Port Canning Co.	6,000	1,000	1,000	19	160
Prince of Wales Fire In.	850	8 000	1,000	N dvd.	2,2 0
Soundy & Co.	1,000	100	100	9	50
Treacher & Co.	2,000	500	100	60	975
Thacker & Co.	1,500	100	100	5	40
Telephone Co.	9,200	25	all	6	19xd

SPINNING AND WEAVING COMPANIES.

Ahmedabad	600	1,500	1,000	90	
Alliance	1,500	1,000	all	Rs. 15	415
Anglo-Indian	1,315	100	100	Nil	41
Bellary S & W Co. (Ld. Bellary)	871	5 0	all	4 per ct.	30 0
Bombay Cotton Manfg. Co.	900	1,000	1,000	Rs. 25	625
Bombay National Manfg. Co., Ld	800	500	500	20	295
Bombay National Manfg. Co., Ld	500	1,000	1,000	—	10
Bythania India	1,000	1,000	1,000	Nil	150
Central India	1,000	500	500	Rs. 3	1,110
China Mills Co., Ld.	800	1,000	1,000	Nil	390
City of Bombay	600	1,000	1,000	—	765
Colaba	600	500	500	10 pr. ct	630
Coconada Sand & Mill	4,000	70	1,000	Rs. 10	325
Coorla Mills	800	1,000	1,000	Rs. 4	395
Dorsi Mills Co. Ld	2,688	100	100	5	140
Garet Mill	1,400	500	500	Rs. 15	1,3 3xd
Dhun Mills	1,000	1,000	1,000	5	375
Express	2,100	500	500	10 pr. ct.	535
Framjee Petit.	1,250	1,000	1,000	Nil	295
Hindustan	875	1,000	1,000	Rs.30xd	845
Hingunghat Mill	700	500	500	40	660
Howard and Bullough	1,800	500	500	Rs. 1	333
Hirachand	700	1,000	1,000	Rs. 60	1,105
Imperial Cotton	900	500	500	Rs. 50	295
Indian Manfg.	900	1,000	1,000	Rs. 30	1,140
Kamani Greaves	1,250	1,000	1,000	Nil	240
Jaffer Alli	800	500	500	Nil	340
Jamshed Manufacturing Co., Ld.	350	500	500	20	117
Jewraz Baloo	1,000	1,000	1,000	35	505
Jubilee Mills Co., Ld	900	1,000	1,000	Rs. 2	305
Khandeish	750	1,500	1,000	30	589
Khangaum Manfg. Co.	400	250	250	Nil	72
Khatao Maokunjee	1,000	1,000	1,000	Rs. 30	560
Kohinoor	2,000	125	125	15per ct.	150
Lord Reay Mfg Co.	445	1,000	1,000	35	610
Lukmidas Khimjee Manufacturing Co	1,000	1,00	1,000	40	782½
Madras United	350	1,000	1,000	Rs. 100	2,375
Mahboob Shah Mills (Gulbarga)	300	1,000	1,000	Nil	30
Mazagon Dock	5,400	500	500	30	16 pr. c. 1,335
Manockjee Petit	4,000	1,000	1,00	Rs. 50	1,5 5
Morgan	5,000	0	25	6	117½
Morarji Goculdas	1,000	1,000	1,00	65	1,900
Muir Mills Co.	4,000	100	100	Nil.	15
Nasik	7,779	100	100	Nil.	300
Na onal	800	1,000	1,000	Nil.	75
New Great Eastern	1,400	1,000	1,000	Rs. 20	410
Oriental	5,725	625	625	Nil	315
Phoenix	1,000	1,000	1,000	Rs. 50	1,220
Queen Mills	800	1,000	1,000	Nil	425
Rajpur Mills	600	1,000	1,000	—	775
Sassoon	1,500	1,000	1,000	25	1,400
Shahpore Mills	1,000	1,000	1,000		1,310
Shamsherjung	750	1,000	1,000	Rs. 30	920
Southern Indian	1,000	500	500	Rs. 15	150
Spinning and Manufacturing Co.	3,000	100	100	Nil.	16
Standard	600	500	500	30	365
Swadeshi	1,000	1,000	1,000	Nil.	70
Tata	1,000	1,000	1,000	50	1,400
Textile Manufacturing Co.	1,000	1,000	1,000	30	1,230
Victoria	1,000	1,000	1,000	Rs. 50	1,220
Western India	1,000	1,000	1,000	Rs. 30	1,220
Wadia Mills	1,000	1,000	1,000	—	500
Union Mills Ld	900	1,000	1,000	—	500

PRICES OF BULLION.

Sovereigns	Rs.	15-7
Carolus	"	235 nom.
Mexican Dollars	"	185 nom.
Gold Five Franc Pieces	"	14-3
Bar Silver	"	97-8
Gold Leaf	"	29-3
Bar Gold, English (100 touch)	"	29-12
Per Australian	"	29-4
Bar Bombay	"	29-13
Bar Pekin	"	28-14

GOVERNMENT SECURITIES

Four per cent	102
Three-and-a-half per cent	100½
Municipal 5 percent. Debenture Loans	119
New French Loan 3 per cent. 1852	100a.
City of Paris Loan	250
Four per cent. Port Trust Bond	103½

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	Terms.	Rate.
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Do. do.	Telegraphic	1s. 0 9-16 d.
Do. do.	4 Months sight	1s. 0d.
Do. do.	6 Do. do.	1s. 0 21-32d.
Do. do.	8 Do. do.	1s. 0 23-32d.
Do. Credits	6 Do. do.	1s. 0 29-32d.
Do. do.	4 Do. do.	1s. 0 25-32d.
Do. Documents	2 Do. do.	1s. 1 0d.
Do. do.	4 Do. do.	1s. 0 13-16d.
France	6 Do. do.	1 23½
Do.	4 Do. do.	1 23½
Calcutta	At sight	100 1-32
Do.	20 days	99½
Madras	At sight	100 1-32
Do.	20 days	99-3
China	30 days	191

I HAVE never (a fashion gossip confesses seen before such quantities of stray hairpins as during the last few months. This is probably owing to the now prevalent style of dressing the hair very low on the neck. It is impossible for the hairpins to get a good catch so as to retain a permanent position.

DR. MACGREGOR has discovered a fresh injustice to Scotland. The Senatus Academicus of the Edinburgh University have decided that under the new curriculum a degree with honours in modern languages shall be limited to French, German, Italian, and Spanish. Dr. MacGregor intends to ask Sir George Trevelyn why Celtic should be excluded from the list.

BOMBAY.

TO-DAY.

Parade for Route Marching, Esplanade, 8 p.m.
Aryan Social Union, Lecture, Peoples' Free Reading Room, 8-30 p.m.
Lecture, Telugu Hall, Kamatipura, 7-30 p.m.
Music on the Esplanade, 9 p m.
Grand Anatomical Museum, Boree Bunder.
Magic Floral Bower, Boree Bunder.

PRINCE'S DOCK.—The steamers Akbar and Drachenfels entered the dock on Thursday, and the steamers Bahaduri, Chindwara, and Tannadice yesterday; the steamer Warora left it yesterday.

VICTORIA DOCK.—The steamers Bombay, Nurani, Loodiana, and Pachumba entered the dock yesterday; the steamer City of London left it on Thursday, and the steamers Thames and Rohilla yesterday.

WALKING UNSHOD.—Ebrahim Fakir, a Mahomedan, aged twenty years, residing at Lohar Chawl, was on Thursday, removed to the Gooculdas Tejpal Hospital, suffering from tetanus, the result of treading on a nail, which penetrated his left heel about eight days ago, while walking along Girgaum Road.

REPORTED THEFT.—Haji Mahomed Haji Osman, residing on the third floor of a house, at Zackeria Street, has reported the theft of six gold buttons with gold chain attached, of the collective value of Rs. 75, from two jackets, that were left on a cot in his room. A Mahomedan syah, named Zainabee, aged twenty-five years, left the house shortly before the property was missed.

ACCIDENT TO A PEDESTRIAN.—Hurry Sumbhaji, a Hindu, aged forty years, residing at Cumbharwada, was, on Thursday night, going along the Duncan Road, with a bottle in one of his hands, when he was accidentally knocked down by a hack victoria sustaining severe cuts on one of the legs and hands by the glass of the bottle, which broke. Hurry is a patient at the J. J. Hospital.

AN UNSAFE SEAT.—A Hindu labourer, named Govind Gajebs, aged twenty-five years, residing at Memenwada Road, was, at 7 o'clock, on Thursday morning, seated on railings, on the second story of his house, when he suddenly became giddy, and fell into a sweeper's gully from a height of about twenty eight feet, sustaining injuries to his head and body. He was taken to the J. J. Hospital, where he refused to stay.

ENTICING AWAY A MARRIED GIRL.—Superintendent Grennan, of the C Division, charged Kala Deojit before Mr. Webb, Third Presidency Magistrate, yesterday, with enticing away Mungi, a married girl, aged fourteen years, wife of Chatur Lalji. The case for the prosecution having been closed accused reserved his defence, and the Magistrate formally committed him to the ensuing criminal sessions of the High Court.

CRICKET.—The following matches will be played by the Bombay Municipal Cricket Club during the ensuing season:—Bombay Gymkhana, date to be fixed hereafter; Parsee Gymkhana, date to be fixed hereafter; Y. M. C. A., July 28; Elphinstone C. C., June 23 and September 8; Islam C. C., June 30 and August 4; B. B. and C. I. R. C., July 21 and August 25; Ordnance C. C., August 11 and September 1; Army and Navy C. C., June 9 and July 7.

MOON-LIGHT BAND.—By kind permission of Major Loard and Officers, the Band of the 1st Batallion, Bombay Baroda and Central India Railway Volunteer Rifles Corps will perform the following programme, at the Esplanade Band Stand, this evening, at 9 o'clock, (moon-light):—

Quick March	One by One ..... R. H. Smith.
Selection	Pirates of Penzance ..... A. Sullivan.
Polka	Ionian ..... Mrs. E. Wordroper.
Fantasia	Maritana ..... F. H. Kappey.
Valse	Tor ador ..... H. P. Royle.
Galop	Always Joyful ..... F. Heker.

RECOVERY OF STOLEN ORNAMENTS.—Yesterday, at the Esplanade Police Court, before Mr. W. Webb, Third Presidency Magistrate, Jatha Chupgar, a young Hindu, was charged with having in his possession an ear-ring, valued at Rs. 18, the property of Ludha Abu, a Khoja merchant, dealer in grain and seeds. On the 30th November, the complainant missed the ornament, and information was given to the police of its loss. On Monday, the police succeeded in finding the stolen property and accused was arrested. The ear-ring was shown to, and identified by, complainant. A slight alteration had been attempted in the ornament, but its identity was not lost. Accused in defence said that he had purchased the ornament from a native goldsmith, and had evidence to prove it. Evidence was tendered for the defence, which the Court did not believe, and accused was fined Rs. 50.

A DACOITY IN CUTCH.—While a marriage party was proceeding from Narayan Saraver to Vinzan, they were attacked by a gang of six dacoits who took away property, valued at Rs. 12,000. No arrests have been made.—*Kathiawar Times.*

THE JAMNAGAR RAJKOTE RAILWAY.—It has been arranged, we hear, that towards the construction of this railway the Jamnagar State borrows a sum of twenty lakhs of rupees, re-payable at twenty years date with interest at the rate of five per cent. per annum, from the Gondal State. The interest, one lakh of rupees per annum, is to be paid yearly. The Jamnagar State, if our information is correct, has obtained the loan upon very advantageous terms both as regards the rate of interest and the time stipulated for re-payment, and it speaks well for the finances of the Gondal State that it is in a position to grant the loan upon the terms agreed upon.—*Kathiawar Times.*

THE JAMSETJI PET I GATEWAY AT THE SAKERBAI PETIT HOSPITAL FOR ANIMALS.

THE Hon'ble Mr. Justice Bayley, President of the Bombay Society for the Prevention of Cruelty to Animals, and some members of the executive and general committees of the Society, met, yesterday afternoon, at the Bai Sakerbai Dinshah Petit Hospital, Parel, to inaugurate the Jamsetji Petit Gateway, which has been erected as a cost of Rs. 5,234 from the donation made by Bai Dinbai, widow of the late Mr. Nusserwanji Maneckji Petit, to perpetuate the memory of her late lamented Mr. Jamsetji Petit. The visitors were received by Mr. K. M. Shroff, secretary and treasurer of the Society. The gateway is a handsome piece of architecture—Corinthian in style. It was designed by Rao Saheb Ellias Allabhan, honorary Engineer to the Society and Hospital. It is forty-three feet wide by the side of the public road, leading to the Government House, Parel, and is forty-one feet high. In consists of three arches, the central one being thirteen feet from within and twenty-two feet high, and the two side ones being five feet six inches inside. The plinth is made of blue stone and the rest of the structure is of Porebander stone. Five side animals—a lion and a bullock carved beautifully in Porebander stone by Catchee workmen according to the drawings furnished by Mr. Maneckjee Burjorjee Kanga, a student of the J. J. School of Art—are put in the top of the side arches; while just over the centre arch, is a large carving in stone representing an over-loaded cart, the bullock yoked to it helplessly tumbles down under its weight, the cartman lashing the animal with a stick and two fairies appear and prevent him from further cruelty. On the top of the cornice over the centre semicircular carving stands the life-size figure of a dog at a height of forty feet from the ground. The whole of the entire stone structures has cost Rs. 5,234, being the amount of donation given for the purpose by Bai Dinbai Nusserwanji Petit. Two marble tablets bear inscriptions in English, Gujarati, Marathi, and Hindustani, giving particulars of the gift, while the name of the hospital is carved in large letters in the stone cornice, on the top of the three arches in English, Gujarati, and Marathi. As the Institution is some distance away from the public road, and has no frontage on the road side, the splendid gateway prominently serves the purpose of showing to the passer-by the location of the hospital for animals and the Government Veterinary College. The visitors were greatly pleased with a work of art, so tastefully executed.

The Hon'ble Mr. Justice Bayley was conducted through different wards by the secretary.

The president expressed himself greatly pleased with the general arrangements of the hospital.

LIST OF RESIDENTS.

GREAT WESTERN HOTEL, BOMBAY.

* Lieut W Molyneaux, R N
Capt Dresmer, C I H, Poona
* Capt da Costa, Damaun
* Mr J Luke, Calcutta
* Col Watling, Poona
Mr and Mrs C Palmer, Nagpur
Mr and Mrs C Kirkpatrick, Delhi
Mr Kirkpatrick, Jr, Delhi
Miss H Kirkpatrick, Delhi
* Mr C P Whitcombe, China
* Miss Whitcombe, China
* Lieut and Mrs R Sinclair, R I M, Colombo
Mr H G Arnott
* Major H E Tyler, R E, Poona
Mr W J Howley, Madras
Lieut G S Gunn, R N, Poona
Lieut and Mrs C Smith, R N, Poona
Mr H Hinall and family, Bangalore
Mr B R Henman, Karachi
Mr W J James, Madras
Mr and Mrs W J Baldwin, Simla
Mr Mills-Palmer, Calcutta
Mr A Kresouse, Madras
* Lieut Whitcomb, Ahmedabad
Mr C M Sykes, Bhownagar
Mr and Mrs W Davies Bombay
Mr H S Smith, Bombay
Mr P M Roberts, Bombay
Lieut and Mrs H G Walker, I S C, Bombay
Mr R J Hunter, Bombay
Mr S Ashijkhan, Bombay
Mr Dhijickhan, Bombay
Mr C W Carson, Bombay
Mr H S Garfield, Bombay
Capt McCalmont
Mr J H Robinson, Bombay
Mr E W Noble, Bombay
Mr J Neilson, Bombay
Mr and Mrs W Whiddell Bombay
Lieut W H Berthon, Bombay
Rev A S Watson, Bombay
Mr C Nesbitt, Bombay
Mr N Mischell, Bombay
Mr F Raper, Bombay
Mr S Kiddle, Bombay
Mr C Newbourne
* Mr E Golf, Bombay
Mr J J Guzdur, B L
* Capt Taylor, R N, Bombay
* Lieut R J Walker, R I M, Bombay
* Mr J F Stevens, R N, Bombay
* Mr Fauckner, R N, Bombay
* Lieut D F Vines. R I M Bombay.

Residents left during the week marked (*) thus.

IN CASES of NUMBNESS and TICKLING sensation in the extremities, the precursor of all the diseases in spinal cord, PETER'S BRAIN PANACEA has always proved an infallible remedy. If taken by those who have to work for long hours at night and more particularly those who have to concentrate their thoughts, PETER'S BRAIN PANACEA has always proved invaluable in keeping the ideas fresh and clear, and in helping to produce sound and refreshing sleep after work a sure prop to the overworked, enabling him to attend to his duties again the day following with renewed vigour and energy. —Rs. 3 and 7.—MADON, SONS & Co., Fort, Bombay.

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HEALTH LECTURE AT THE FRAMJI COWASJI HALL.

THE eighth lecture of the season, under the auspices of the Dnyan Prasarak Mandali, was delivered at the Framji Cowasji Institute, by Dr. Erach Sheriarji Bharucha, before a large audience among whom were several Parsee ladies. Mr. R. R. Kama presided. The subject chosen was "The Skin in Relation to Health," and was treated in a popular manner, being illustrated with diagrams and misoroscopic specimens. The lecturer pointed out that the popular notion, that the skin was not so important a part of the body as the internal organs were erroneous, inasmuch as the skin, like the kidneys and lungs, was an important organ of excretion. In studying the relation of the skin to health it was necessary to understand clearly what is meant by health, and he proceeded to define the term. The skin was the largest excretory organ of the body, the structure displaying, like that of every other part of the animal frame, the most striking proof of the transcendent wisdom and beneficence of its Great Creator. The lecturer then adverted to the two layers of the skin—the outer one, called the epidermis, and the inner one, called true skin, or corium, remarking that it was the inner part, or corium, that contained all the important parts connected with the function of the skin. After describing the delicate arrangement of the blood-vessels and nerves in the corium and, explaining at some length the structure and functions of the sweat and sebaceous glands, Dr. Erach said that there was not a single part of the skin which was not provided with the sweat glands, the number of which, according to careful computation, amounted to 2,400,000 in each person. Besides the sweat glands, there is another glandular apparatus in the skin, which is of importance for being the seat of one of the most common and annoying skin diseases, called acne. These glands secrete an oily substance, which in a healthy condition is perfectly fluid at the temperature of the body. When from any cause, such as neglect or otherwise, the fluid accumulates, and the openings of these glands are clogged, they give rise to a small popular eruption which is described as acne. The nerves of the skin form a very important means of communication between the brain and those parts, serve to produce at will an effect, either sudden or gradual, of now a contraction and now a dilatation of the blood-vessels, thus either increasing or diminishing the flow of blood. Adverting to the vicarious action of the skin for the lungs, kidneys, etc., the lecturer observed that in health the greater part of the waste products of the body were eliminated by the kidneys, but this disease the skin greatly performed the function of the kidneys, thus apportioning greater work for itself and relieving its colleagues at a time when they are incapable of performing their functions in the regular order. It is this reciprocal action of one organ for another that is taken advantage of by a rational physician in treating diseases. The power of absorption from the skin was next described. The conditions essential to the healthy action of the skin were: (1) a free and equable circulation of blood shall take place over every part of it which in its turn will serve to keep up in every part of the body a free and equable perspiration; (2) the remains of perspired matters and all other impurities accidentally deposited on the surface of the body shall be regularly and scrupulously removed; and (3) all noxious substances likely to be absorbed by the skin shall be carefully avoided. Of all the means effectual in promoting a free circulation in the body, and through it in the skin, bodily exercise in open air claimed first attention. All food ingested the system constituted the fuel necessary for the production of animal heat. Consequently, whatever gave keenness to the appetite furnished all the conditions necessary for the rapid generation of animal heat. Hence, with daily exercise, mental activity had also a great influence in promoting warmth, health, and comfort. The next condition essential to preserve the health of the skin was bathing. So important is this process as a preventer of disease, that it is no wonder that the Parsee, Hindu, and other Oriental religions should have enjoined frequent ablution as a necessary part of the various ceremonials of their creeds. It is by keeping the mouths of the sweat glands open at the surface of the skin, and thus by keeping up the secretion of that organ in a healthy state that bathing serves, not only to purify the blood of its various impurities but also by bringing about various physiological changes in the circulation of the blood in the different regions of the body tends to cure many a disease. The effect of bathing on the skin, whether by cold or by warm water, is essentially the same, viz., it serves to promote the circulation of the blood in the capillaries of the skin and thus by increasing the action of the sweat glands to remove impurities from the blood as far as possible. The difference only lay in their mode of action, for the cold bath does it by stimulating while the warm bath by assisting the functions of the skin. Hence for all ordinary cases and for habitual use slightly warm bath was the safest and most valuable especially during winter, and particularly in the case of invalids and delicate children. Where the health is good and the bodily powers are sufficiently vigorous the cold bath particularly during summer may be enjoyed. All noxious matter likely to be absorbed by the skin should be carefully avoided such as impurities and contagious or infectious matter in the air or the locality we live in, and poisonous or injurious substances such as metallic vapours, to which workman are exposed in various trades. A damp locality or air is most favourable to the absorption of external agents; hence malaria is said to be most dangerous after sunset and during the nights. Again, contagion is said to be more likely to take effect on a person who is fasting than on one who is well fed; this is partly because the system during fasting is weaker, and partly because in such a state the body craves for food, and thus a readiness to absorb is brought about. Dr. Erach concluded his lecture with an allusion to the injurious effect likely to be produced on the system by the use of cosmetics, rouges, and other things, so often used to soften and beautify the skin. At the close of the lecture the chairman made a few observations, and thanked the lecturer for his very instructive and interesting discourse.

DIVINE SERVICES.

TRINITY SUNDAY, MAY 20.

SAINT THOMAS' CATHEDRAL.

7-30 a.m.—Matins.
8 a.m.—Holy Communion—Choral. Missa Celestis.—Hymns 282, 163 and 161.
4-15 p.m.—Sunday School.
6 p.m.—Evensong and Sermon.—Hymns 160, 22 and 164. Magnificat and Nunc Dimittis. Chants.
Daily Matins at 8-15 a.m. and Evensong at 5-15 p.m. Thursday—Celebration at 7-15 a.m.

ALL SAINTS' CHURCH, MALABAR HILL.

7-30 a.m.—Matins and Celebration.
6 p.m.—Evensong and Sermon.

ST. JOHN THE EVANGELIST.
(Afghan Memorial Church, Colaba.)

7 a.m.—Matins (Parade Service) and Sermon.—Hymns 182, 181 and 165.
8 a.m.—Celebration of the Holy Communion.
9 a.m.—Children's Service.
6 p.m.—Evensong (Choral) and Sermon.
Processional.—Hymn 215.
Hymns 163, 160 and 373.

HOLY TRINITY CHURCH, ESPLANADE.
(Dedication Festival.)

7-45 a.m.—Holy Communion and Sermon.—Hymns 160, 162 and 242.
6 p.m.—Evening Prayer and Sermon.—Hymns 166, 161, 160 and 215.
The Offertories will be for the expenses of public worship. Free seats.

MISSION CHURCH, GIRGAUM.

11 a.m.—Morning and Communion and Sermon by Rev. A. H. Bowman.—Hymns 33, 254 and 34.
6 p.m.—Evening Prayer, and Sermon by Rev. A. H. Bowman.—Hymns 35, 316 and 71.

WESLEYAN CHURCH.
(Colaba Causeway.)

8 a.m.—Mr. A. E. Knott.
6 p.m.—Mr. J. O'Brien.
(Byculla, Victoria Gardens.)
9-30 a.m.—Mr. J. O'Brien.
6 p.m.—Mr. A. E. Knott.
(Byculla, Marathi).
10-30 a.m.—Rev. S. Rahator.

CHRIST CHURCH, BYCULLA.

7-30 a.m.—Holy Communion.
11 a.m.—Morning Service and Sermon.—Hymns 163 and 154.
5 p.m.—Sunday School.
6 p.m.—Evening Service and Sermon.—Hymns 162, 210 and 156.

ST. PETER'S CHURCH, MAZAGON.

6-30 a.m.—Matins.
7 a.m.—Holy Communion (Choral).
6 p.m.—(Choral) Evensong; Sermon by Rev. Fr. Kershaw. Alms for the poor.

ST. MARY'S CHURCH, PAREL.

7 a.m.—Holy Communion.
7-30 a.m.—Matins and Sermon.
5 p.m.—Sunday School.
6 p.m.—Evensong and Sermon.
Preacher—Revd. C. E. Gardiner.

ST. NICHOLAS' CHURCH.
Opposite the main entrance to Prince's and Victoria Docks.
10 a.m.—Morning Prayer.
6-30 p.m.—Evensong and Sermon.

CHURCH OF SCOTLAND.
9a.m.—B. B. & C. I. Railway Institute, Parel.
6 p.m.—St. Andrew's Church, Fort.
Hymns 136, 231, 205 and 234, 2nd tune.

BOMBAY YOUNG MEN'S CHRISTIAN ASSOCIATION.
Apollo Bunder.

The Sunday morning Seamen's services hitherto conducted on board the vessels in the Docks will be held in the Seamen's Rest, near the Prince's Dock at 11 a.m. All are welcome.

LONDONERS cannot complain of want of facilities for playing the Royal and ancient game, since within twenty miles of London there are nearly forty links (counting ladies' and gentlemen's, where there are both, as one). Outside that radius, moreover, are many other links, some more accessible than many of those nearer town.

MRS. M. J. C. WILLIAMSON, 24 Netherkirkgate, Aberdeen, writes as follows:—
"Dear Sirs,
Having just read an interesting article on how the "Milkmaid" Brand Milk is made, it has struck me that I might write and let you know that my three children have been nurtured from birth entirely on Anglo-Swiss Condensed Milk, without any other "infant foods" whatever. The two boys were STOUT, STRONG, and fat, that I am being constantly asked what food I give them, and am scarcely credited that condensed milk could be so nourishing. The baby (girl, 11 months) passed through a very serious illness when a month old—on board ship, homeward bound—and is not so stout as the others, but has a marvellous strength of muscle, and gives fair promise of being like the others. Without it your condensed milk I could not have reared them, as the India cows' milk can't be depended on either for substance or purity.
Avoid low-priced brands from which the cream has been abstracted, and ask for the "Milkmaid" Brand, the original and the best."

THE WEATHER.

OBSERVATIONS TAKEN AT 8 A.M. ON FRIDAY, THE 18TH OF MAY, 1894.

1. The barometric readings are all corrected to Calcutta standard and reduced to the same temperature 32° and also to the sea level.
2. The column under the head 'Wind' gives the average motion of the air in miles per hour during the past 24 hours, and is obtained by dividing the total number of miles of wind registered by an anemometer during the previous 24 hours by 24.
3. The temperature given in the table are of the air in the shade or in a room with open doors and windows and a thatched or straw roof. The maximum (max.) and minimum (min.) temperatures are the highest and lowest temperatures during the 24 hours preceding 8 a.m.
4. The humidity is given as a percentage expressing the rates of the actual amount of moisture in the air to the amount required to saturate it.

Stations.	Barometer, 8 A.M.	Wind. Direction.	Wind. Rate per hour.	Temperature in Shade. Maximum of past 24 hours.	Temperature in Shade. Minimum of past 24 hours.	Humidity, 8 A.M.	Rainfall. Past 24 hours.	Rainfall. Since 1st Nov. to date.	Variation, 1st Nov. to date.
Delhi	29·637	W	3	105·3	83·3	37	0·30	6·84	+3·36
Agra	29·653	N W	7	99·0	84·7	31	..	3·62	+0·96
Cawnpore	29·675	W N W	7	100·1	84·7	34	..	2·65	..
Allahabad	29·658	W N W	12	100·0	81·8	33	..	3·98	+1·68
Lucknow	29·667	W N W	10	99·0	82·0	32	..	4·42	+2·70
Jacobabad	29·674

SPECIAL SHORT ADVERTISEMENTS.

The Scale for these Advertisements is as follows:—Not exceeding 3 lines, Re. 1; each succeeding line, As. 8. No Trade Advertisements are admitted under this Scale.

GLARE GLASSES, in the, most approved forms and Tints, recommended by the leading Ophthalmic Surgeons. The finest picked Lenses, without flaws or air bubbles so distressing and injurious to the eyes.—MARCKS and Co., Ld., Opticians, Bombay and Poona.

BEFORE the MONSOON breaks all Cutlery should be Coated with PHILLIPS & Co.'s CRYSTAL ENAMEL to preserve it from Rust. Re. 1-0 per Bottle.—PHILLIPS & Co., Ld., Bombay and Poona.

BRAIDED WIRE PILLOWS, Comfortable, Clean, and Cool, can now be had in Various Sizes from JOHN ROBERTS & Co., Ld., 13, Marine Street.

"A BARGAIN."—For SALE, immediately. Owner leaving Bombay, PIANO, by Schiedmayer and Soehne, in good condition. Original price Rs. 825. Open to offer. Apply "J. G." care of this Office.

CLEARANCE SALE of Extensive STOCK-IN-TRADE of P. M. MODY & Co., Shipchandlers and General Merchants, Apollo Street, Bombay.

MAHABLESHWAR DAWK RE-OPENED —Comfortable PHAETON and TONGA DAWKS from POONA to MAHABLESHWAR, also from WATHAR to MAHABLESHWAR, can be obtained at reasonable rates from BURJORJEE PEROSHAW, Diplomaed Dawk Supplier to H. E. the Governor of Bombay and Staff.

UNSORTED ORANGE PEKOE TEA.—Imperial Food Dy Mixture and Breakfast Mixture, par Excellence, at Re. 1-2, 14 as. and 11 as. per lb., respectively from General Young Husband's Celebrated Tea Gardens.—MORTON MAJU & Co., 2, Church Gate Street, Bombay.

FECULINA.—Produces Pure and DELICIOUS CAKES, with no trouble and at little Cost.—Sponge, Sultana, Seed, Snow, Currant, Madeira, &c. Price, per Tin, 10 Annas.—PEARSE & Co., Apollo Street.

B. V. A. MOONLIGHT EXCURSION.—STEAMER LEAVES MODY BUNDER, where Shepherd's Steamers for Dhurumter Start from, at 8-30 TO-NIGHT, and not Apollo Bunder, as previously intimated.

AUCTION SALE of Mr. W. L. THOMSON'S Valuable Furniture, Square Piano, Dby Rose and Co., etc., at No. 1, Moreland Road, near the Byculla Club, THIS DAY, at 1 P.M.

ON VIEW.—Mr. F. G. WALLIS WHEDDETT'S Valuable Furniture, Piano, American Buggy, Mare, etc., at "Belvedere House," Worlee, TO BE SOLD, on SUNDAY, 20th instant.

AN AGENT in Alsace, well Introduced in the Spinning Trade, wishes to Represent a Good Bombay Cotton House. Address offers to "H. 036 M.," care of Haasenstein & Vogler, Mulhouse (Alsace).

REQUIRED, for the District Board, a Local FUND OVERSEER. Salary Rs. 100, exclusive of Travelling allowance; and a FIREMAN for WORKSHOP. Apply to the OFFG. DEPUTY COMMISSIONER, Sehchpur, Berar.

WANTED, a Good COMPOUNDER. Apply TREACHER and Co., Ld., Byculla.

LOAN WANTED.—Rs. 10 to 20 Thousand, to increase a Thriving Mofussil Business. Will pay Apply "RAMROD," care of this Office.

AGENTS, WANTED.—RELIABLE DEALERS AGENTS to Sell a STANDARD Typewriter at Low Price. Guaranteed the Best one made. Liberal Terms on Lots of five or more.—FRANKLIN Co., Bankers, New York, U.S.A.

REAL MANILA CIGARS, Nos. 2 and 3, Rs. 3 and 4 per 100, respectively. These Cigars are carefully selected and packed in boxes of 100, by our Agent at Manilla. Aroma de and Free-drawing Cigars, and the Facilities which are at our command, enable us to offer them at Lower Rates than any other firm in Bombay.—N. B. DARU & Co. Church Gate Street, Fort, and Abdool Rheman Street, Crawford Market, Bombay.

RELIABLE DOMESTIC SERVANTS. No Fresh Fruit, yet, Ham, Bacon, Cheese, the best to be had in Bombay. A treat for the gods. All good things provided for New Year's Day. We supplied the well-known sandal, popular Cabinet, Mr. H. Watson, during the Visit of H. R. H. the late Prince Albert Victor of Wales, H. I. H. the Czarewitch, H. R. H. Nicolavitch, Este, Arch-Duke of Austria, and at the late Viceroy's Levee and Tours of Lord and Up-country Orders receive our best and prompt attention. Remit money to cover a portion of the cost.—J. LEWIS, & Co., 9, Military Square, Fort, Bombay.

FELIX CORNAGLIA, Manufacturing Confectioner, Importer of French, English and Italian Stores and Wines. Sweets and Chocolates fresh made always ready. Cakes of every description.—33, Meadows Street, Fort.

PALLI HILL, BANDORA.—TO LET BUNGALOW, with Vehar Pipe, Apply HORMUSJEE, care of Chas. A. Walker, and Sinclair, Solicitors, Church Gate Street, Fort.

TO LET.—A SUITE of ROOMS, in Rampart Row, facing Sea and Gardens, suitable for Bachelors. Particulars, and to view, of HOARE and Co.

ALEXANDRA HOTEL, BOMBAY.—CANNOT say anything more impressive than has been said of the comfort afforded me in this Hotel during a stay of [illegible] consecutive years. I have had some weight with the general public; but I must say that the comfort, and the kindness, attention and civil courtesy manner makes one forget that they are not in their own homestead.—[illegible], late Deputy Conservator of Forests, Punjab.

POONA HOTEL, POONA.—Is a First-class Commodious and Upper-storied Hotel in Poona. Rooms bright, airy and commodious, Situated in the Central and Healthiest part of Poona. Each Family has a separate Sitting Rooms. Terms Moderate.

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COMMERCIAL INTELLIGENCE

BOMBAY MARKET REPORT.

FRIDAY EVENING, MAY 18.

THE policy, if *policy* it can be called, of the Secretary of State for India in "meeting the market" with his Council drawings has caused another heavy drop in rates of Exchange, which closed this evening 9-32d. below the level of last Friday's final quotations, and, if possible, still further demoralized trade. Cotton has been quiet or dull, with but little demand from the local Mills, and less from exporters, and with prices drooping daily; and Wheat has also been dull and declining with only a slight enquiry from shippers; Seeds alone having been an active market at a further advance in the price of Linseed. Money is rather easier, and the Bank of Bombay has reduced its rates by one per cent. Government Paper is 1-16 per cent. lower in Fours. Freights close steady, at fully 6d. to 1s. per ton higher for May shipment; but for later than June the market is weak, with more tonnage offering than there are takers. In Imports, some partial advance has been established in staple Manchester goods in consequence of the fall in Exchange; but only a moderate ready business has transpired, while forward transactions with other side are almost at a standstill.

MONEY.—An increase in the Cash Balance of the Bank of Bombay of over 39¼ lakhs, at 142¾ lakhs, as disclosed by the Bank's Statement of Affairs, issued on Monday, was hardly what was expected; for though no further advance in rates was deemed necessary at the Board meeting last Thursday, Money in the open market had continued to become scarce, after the increase to 10 per cent. on the previous Saturday. The Bank's Return under notice, however, showed that a large portion of the increase in the Balance last week was due to additions to Government Deposits at the head office and branches, aggregating 17¾ lakhs; at the same time, Private Deposits had increased sensibly, while Bills Discounted had decreased materially. Loans being virtually unchanged, giving a net falling off in trade requirements of some 16¾ lakhs, compared with an increase of 8 lakhs in the week preceding. Meantime Money has become rather easier, and the Bank of Bombay reduced its rates by one per cent. yesterday, making the minimum 9 per cent. per annum.

EXCHANGE opened firm on last mail-day at 1s. 0 7-8d. for Bank Telegraphic, and 1s. 0 29-32d. for Demand, and at 1s. 1 1-32d. for three months' sight Credits; but again a plentiful supply of Merchants' Bills coming out, rates advanced, until, finally, 1s. 0 15-16d. Telegraphic was obtainable for May transfer, and business done thereat. Credits were placed at the above rate which afterwards rose to 1s. 1-16d. for the mail, and 1s. 1 1-32d. for the 25th May, with 1s. 1 1-32d. quoted for 1-15 June delivery, and 1s. 1d. later. On Monday there was a quiet feeling at opening at 1s. 0 15-16d. for Bank Telegraphic and Demand, and at 1s. 1 1-16d. for three months' sight Credits; but no Merchants' Bills or Gold offering, while a good demand for Bank remittance sprang up for May and June delivery, combined with the receipt of lower rates from Calcutta than those ruling here, our quotations receded. The market opened again with a quiet feeling on Tuesday at 1s. 0 27-32d. Telegraphic, and 1s. 0 7-8d. Demand, for Bank remittance, and at 1s. 1d. for three months' sight Credits, 1s. 0 13-16d. was quoted for May Telegraphic, and 1s. 0¾d. for June, 1s. 0 11-16d. for July, and 1s. 0 5-8d. for August; but the enquiry, both ways, was very limited all day. On the following day the tone of the market was still quiet at 1s. 0 27-32d. for Bank Telegraphic and Demand, and at 1s. 1d. for three months' sight Credits; with forward Telegraphic at 1s. 0¾d. for June transfer, 1s. 0 11-16d. for July, and 1s. 0 5-8d. later, at which latter rate a considerable business was reported between Banks; but rates coming weaker from Calcutta, ours rapidly receded, and Merchants' Bills being again scarce, the market closed weak and unsettled, pending the receipt of news regarding Council drawings. In view of the result of these rates opened yesterday nominally at 1s. 0 23-32d. for Bank Telegraphic, and 1s. 0 ¾d. for Demand, and at 1s. 0 27-32d. for three months' sight Credits; but, as was expected, if the Secretary of State continued to meet the market, a similar collapse to that which took place the previous week would again occur, rates rapidly gave way in Calcutta, and Bombay followed suit. Bank Paper was given to a small extent on demand at 1s. 0 21-32d., then at 1s. 0¾d.; and Telegraphic for June transfer at 1s. 0¼d., July at 1s. 0 7-16d. and August at 1s. 0 ¾d.; Credits having again been scarce for any delivery, a few only being reported at 1s. 0 11-16d. ready, and for near delivery, and 1s. 0 5-8d. for June, the market closing demoralized. This morning, the market opened steady at 1s. 0 9-16d. for Bank Telegraphic, and 1s. 0 19-32d. for Demand, and at 1s. 0 11-16d. for three months' sight Credits for the mail, 1s. 0 21-32d. for 25th May delivery, and 1st June, 1s. 0 5/8d. from 8th June, and 1s. 0 9/16d. July, at which several rates we heard of a fair amount of Bills being placed. Also of Bank Telegraphic 1-15 June transfer, at 1s. 0 15-32d., all June, at 1s. 0 7-16d.; and a good amount of Bank re-sales of demand at 1s. 0 21-32d.; also fair amount of Gold, for May-June delivery. Rates then hardened a little, Calcutta also coming firmer; and, later on, we heard of forward rates there being weaker, whereupon our market weakened for a short time; but, thereafter, rates again coming firmer from Calcutta, ours again rallied, and at the close were firm as follows:—

Bank Bills on Demand			1s. 0 19-32d.
Do.	Telegraphic		1s. 0 9-16d.
Do.	3 months' sight		1s. 0 5-8d.
Do.	4	"	1s. 0 21-32d.
Do.	6	"	1s. 0 23-32d.
Credit	3	"	1s. 0 23-32d.
Do.	9	"	1s. 0 25-32d.
Documents	3	"	1s. 0 ¾d.
Do,	6	"	1s. 0 13-16d.
France	3	"	133¾
"	6	"	134¼

with forward Telegraphic quoted at 1s. 0¼d. for June transfer; 1s. 0 7-16d. for July; and 1s. 0 3-8d. for August; Demand at 1s. 0 19-32d. for next mail; and Credits at 1s. 0 23-32d. for May delivery 1s. 0 11-16d. for 1st June; and 1s. 0 23-32d. for all, June.

As might be expected, as long as the Secretary of State practically forces rates down, and causes holders of 4 per cent. Indian Government Securities at home to get rid of their holdings irrespective of price, rates of Exchange continue to fall notwithstanding that Imports are fast decreasing, and Exports (in which must now be included Gold) increasing daily. The Secretary of State and his advisers have now absolute power over the fixing of the rate for those Council drawings; but they seem as blind as ever to the interests of India.

GOVERNMENT PAPER was steady at the close of last week at some improvement in rates for Fours, say 102 3-8 for Money, and 102¼ for Account, which were quoted on Saturday morning; but the market closed weaker at 102¼ and 102 5-8 in the two positions respectively, showing a decline of 1-16 per cent. from the highest point touched. 100¼ nominal was quoted for 3½ per Cents. Fours opened on Monday at 102 9-16 per cent. and 102 11-16 for the next settling day, and remained at about these rates all day on a quiet market, closing on the same level in both positions. 3½ per Cents were quoted at the close at par. The market was quiet in tone all day on Tuesday at the opening rates for Fours, say 102 5-8 for cash, and 102¾ for the settlement at the end of this month, but with very little business passing in either position. 3½ per cents were quoted at closing, at 100¾. On the following day the market opened with a steady feeling, and early bargains were booked for Fours for the Account at 102¾, at which rate the market remained steady throughout the day to the close, with 100 5-8 quoted for Money and par for 3½ per Cents. Yesterday the feeling was weak at opening at a decline of 1-8 per cent. from the previous evening's rates for Fours for Money and Account, having been quoted during the greater part of the day at 102 3/8, and 102¼ sellers, in the two positions, respectively, but as the Bank of Bombay rate being reduced, a reaction took place, and rates advanced materially, the cash price leaving off at 102 7-8; and 102¼ being quoted for 3½ per Cents. This morning the market opened weak at 102 7-16, and 102 9-16, for Money and Account, respectively, for Fours; but afterwards the feeling became firmer and ¼ per cent. higher was quoted; but this advance was lost, and 102 3/8 for cash, and 102¼ for the settlement were the final quotations, with par, nominal, for 3½ per Cents.

Five per cent. Municipal Loan is one per cent. lower at 119. Port Trust Bonds are ¼ per cent. higher, at 103¼.

SHARES have been almost without movement during the past week, and our quotations this evening are the same on nearly every case as they were a week ago, the only exceptions, in Cotton Mill Scrip, being an advance of Rs. 13 in Manockjee Petit; of Rs. 12½ in Luckmidas; of Rs. 10 on Bombay Cotton Manufacturing; of Rs. 5 in Colaba Land and Mill; and of Rs. 2 on Mazagon; and in other shares, a decline of Rs. 25 in Bombay Burma Trading, first issue, and of Rs. 5 in the others.

IMPORTS.

PIECE-GOODS.—In consequence of the further heavy fall in Exchange, dealers in staple *Grey Goods* have been endeavouring to establish an advance in rates, in which they have succeeded to some extent. Up-country buyers are not operating to do more than cover their immediate wants; and Stocks are about the same as before. In *Bleached Goods* a moderate business has been reported at hardening rates. For *Dyed Turkey Red* and *Printed Goods*, the higher rates demanded by dealers to meet the fall in Exchange checks business. Only a small business in *Locally made Good* has transpired, but the tone of the market is steady at previous rates. The Clearances of *Imported Goods* for the week are estimated at 3,700 packages; and of *Local* at some 1,500 bales.

Yarns.—Only a moderate business has been reported in *Imported Twist* this week; but prices are unchanged, and the tone of market steady. Business in *Local Spinnings* at Hongkong and Shanghai for the week ending last Tuesday, amounted to about 2,500 bales, with Exchange standing at Rs. 192½. China buyers here have been free purchasers of Nos. 10s, 12s and 16s at fully current rates; but 20s has attracted but little attention. Spinners are willing sellers. The Sales for the week sum up about 7,000 bales; and the market closed steady, with a brisk demand for Nos. 10s and 12s at the following official quotations:—

Twist ...	... No. 6s	Mule	As. 4¼		per lb.
" ...	... " 8s	"	" 4 5/8		"
" ...	... " 10s	"	" 4 5/8	to 5¼	"
" ...	... " 12s	"	" 4¾	" 5¼	"
" ...	... " 16s	"	" 5 9/16	" 5¾	"
" ...	... " 20s	"	" 6 7/8	" 6	"
" ...	... " 24s	"	" 6¾	" 6¾	"
" ...	... " 30s	"	" 7 1/16	" 7¼	"
" ...	... " 40s	"	" 8¼		"

METALS.—A large business has been done in *Copper* during the past week, at an advance of 8 to 12 annas per cwt. in a firm market. *Yellow Metal* has also been firm, and prices are 8 annas per cwt. higher than they were a week ago, a large business having been reported in this metal also. *Iron* has been steady and unchanged at previous rates, only a moderate business having transpired.

COAL has been in a rather better position than for some weeks past, nearly 22,000 tons having been sold in the latter port, say of Cardiff, May-June-July shipment, at Rs. 16 7-8 to Rs. 17 1-8 per ton, and per Idumi Maru on harbour, some ready Dawson's West Hartley, at Rs. 15¼ to Rs. 15 7-8 per ton. There is, however, little demand in the market at present for ready Coal. We quote alongside:—

Welsh Hartley	Nil.
West "	Rs. 15½ ready Rs. 15¾ forward per ton.
Australian	Nil.
Powell's Duffryn	Rs. 12½ ready, Rs. 17 forward per ton.

EXPORTS.

COTTON has been a quiet, when not a dull, market throughout the week, with but little demand either from exporters or local spinners—especially the former, and with prices declining almost daily in sympathy with advices from the governing markets. The purchases by exporters sum up about 4,000 bales of Oomra and Dholleras descriptions, Bengal, Broach, and Dharwar; while the Mills have taken some 5,000 bales, consisting mainly of Compta and Ginned Compta, Oomras, Bhownugger, and Broach. This evening the market closed quiet, with prices Re. 1 to Rs. 3 lower than they were last Friday.

The Receipts of Cotton of this season's crop during the past week have been 50,500 bales, compared with 60,000 bales to hand in the week preceding, and 73,000 bales in the corresponding week last year; the total Receipts of new Cotton this season now showing the reduced excess of 58,000 bales as against the arrivals in the same time last year, 80,500 having been shown last week:—

The following are to-day's quotations for full-pressed Cotton, with the equivalents in sterling, cost, and freight to Liverpool *via* Canal, without commission, viz.:—

Cotton—	Per candy.—C. & F. Rs.	Per lb.
Bengal Fine	"	171—2 13-16d.
Do. F. G.	"	153—2 15-32d.
Do. Good	"	144—2 9-16d.
Belaties, Fine	"	181—2 15-16d.
Do. Fully Good	"	172—2 27-32d.
Khandeish, Fully Good,	"	174—2 7-8
Do. Good	"	168—2 23-32d.
Comras F. Good	"	182—2 31-32d.
Do. Good	"	177—2 29-32d.
Broach, Fine,	"	230—3 23-32d.
Do. Good	"	217—3 19-32d.
Dholleras, Fine	"	201—3 3-8d.
Do. F. G.	"	187—3 1-32d.
Do. Good	"	181—2 15-16d.
S G Dharwar, Good	"	192—3 1-8d.
Westerns	"	181—3 3-32d.

The Arrivals of new Cotton into Bombay this season, as compared with last, are as follows:—

	Season 1893-94. F. P. Bales.	Season 1892-93. F. P. Bales.
Khandeish	254,500	219,500
Berar	257,500	213,500
Barsi and Nugger	76,500	69,000
Bengals	237,500	186,500
Hinguaghat	3,500	7,500
Persian and Sind	51,500	35,500
Dholleras	251,000	283,500
Broach	117,500	168,500
Compta and Dharwar	43,000	50,000
Westerns and Madras	1,000	2,000
Total	1,293,500	1,235,500

The movements of Cotton to date show the following comparison with the previous two years:—

Receipts.	1894. Bales.	1893. Bales.	1892 Bales.
For the Week	50,931	73,936	91,615
From 1st January to 17th May	1,176,072	1,101,474	1,173,698
Clearances to Great Britain and Continent.			
For the Week	21,309	48,042	81,929
From 1st January to 17th May	501,616	517,803	588,438
Clearances to Calcutta, China, &c.			
For the Week	18,137	3,959	1,991
From 1st January to 17th May	69,880	75,509	97,156

WHEAT.—The market for this staple which was steady at the close of last week, with a moderate business passing, became dull in tone on Monday, with transactions upon a small scale, while prices declined an anna per cwt. all round. Since then the market has remained dull, with only a small export business passing, while prices further declined half-an-anna per cwt. on two days, making quotations as follows:—

White Pessy, 91 per cent.	Rs. 3	15	6	per cwt.
Do. 85 "	" 3	14	0	"
No. 1 Club Delhi	" 3	10	0	"
Red Delhi	" 3	5	0	"
Hard Yellow	" 3	15	0	"
Red Ahmedabad	" 3	10	0	"
Hard Red	" 3	8	0	"

SEEDS.—A large export business was done at the end of last week in a firm market, and at an advance of one anna per cwt. in the price of *Linseed*, and meantime, excepting in one or two days, on which transactions were only upon a moderate scale, a large export business has been reported at a further advance in the same direction. We quote this evening:—

Linseed	Rs. 7-14-0 to Rs. 8-0-0 per cwt.
Rapeseed, Yellow Gusserat	" 6-4-0 to " 6-5-0 "
Do. do. Cawnpore	" 6-0-0 to " 6-2-0 "
Do. Red do.	" 5-10-0 to " 5-13-0 "
Gingelly, White	" 45-0-0 to " 46-0-0 percandy.
Do. Mixed	" 41-0-0 to " 42-0-0 "

The Comparative Imports of Wheat and Seeds are as follows:—

	1894. cwts.	1893. cwts.	1892. cwts.
Wheat for the week	197,289	472,170	566,191
Do. from 1st Jan. to 17th May	1,778,189	3,379,922	5,108,309
Linseed for the week	225,593	190,560	146,613
Do. from 1st Jan. to 17th May	3,905,903	2,821,480	2,684,769
Rapeseed for the week	199,563	343,449	72,301
Do. from 1st Jan. to 17th May	2,049,504	2,815,366	767,089
Gingellyseed for the week	9,859	5,238	4,089
Do. from 1st Jan. to 17th May	719,460	922,213	816,200

The Clearances of Wheat and Seeds to Great Britain and the Continent are as follows:—

	1894. cwts.	1893. cwts.	1892. cwts.
Wheat for the week	81,904	198,882	324,932
Do. from 1st Jan. to 17th May	949,155	2,090,074	4,372,249
Linseed for the week	134,299	240,732	203,551
Do. from 1st Jan. to 17th May	3,170,350	2,187,916	2,271,546
Rapeseed for the week	232,724	305,097	125,493
Do. from 1st Jan. to 17th May	1,546,600	1,779,292	538 302
Gingellyseed for the week	.....	29,374	8,708
Do. from 1st Jan. to 17th May	767,921	1,035,680	848,727

[REUTER'S TELEGRAMS.]

COMMERCIAL AND FINANCIAL NEWS.

LONDON, MAY 17.

2½ per cent. Consols	100¼
3 per cent. Reduced	101
3½ per cent. Sterling Loan	109¼
4 per cent. Rupee Paper	53 3-16
Bar Silver	28 1-16

The Bank of England Returns for the week ending yesterday show the following results:—Total bullion, £33,000,000, increase, £800,000; public deposits, £7,600,000 increase, £600,000; other deposits, £29,800,000, increase, £500,000; other securities, £20,500,000, decrease, £300,000; notes and gold, £24,800,000, increase, £1,200,000. The Bank's reserve is 66 per cent. of the liabilities.

THE BOMBAY GAZETTE OVERLAND SUMMARY.

(Compiled for despatch by the Weekly Mail to Europe.)

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TELEGRAMS.

[REUTER'S TELEGRAMS.]

THE MANCHESTER CUP.

LONDON, MAY 18.

The following is the result of the race for the Manchester Cup run this day :—

Red Ensign ..... } dead heat.
Shanerotha ..... }
Progression 3

THE DEFENCES OF OUR DOCKYARDS.

Lord Rosebery, on Tuesday, visited Portsmouth, and it is believed that his visit was in reference to the proposed improvement of the defences of Portsmouth, Chatham, and Devonport and provid- dockage for a large fleet at each place. An enormous grant will be required to render them adequate for all requirements in time of war.

THE FALL IN RUPEE PAPER.

The *Standard* says that the great depression in Rupee Paper is attributed in some quarters to the intention of the Government to pay off the Rupee debt in India, and replace it with a Sterling debt in England.

EXPORT OF GOLD FROM AMERICA.

The exports of gold from the United States continue unabated.

THE RELIGIOUS POLICY OF THE FRENCH GOVERNMENT.

PARIS, MAY 17.

A prolonged debate has taken place in the Chamber of Deputies on the religious policy of the Government, in the course of which M. Casimir Perier stated that the Government were resolved to follow a pacific policy provided the Church confined its action to spiritual matters. Government, he added, would suffer no disregard of the Laws.

M. Casimir Perier's statement was approved by a majority of 192 votes.

THE HUNGARIAN CIVIL MARRIAGE BILL.

CONFLICT WITH THE UPPER HOUSE.

VIENNA, MAY 17.

The Hungarian House of Magnates have rejected the Civil Marriage Bill, which had been passed by a large majority in the Lower House.

The Government announced that it was the duty of the Magnates to bow to the popular will, and that if necessary they would create Life Peers and carry the Bill, which will be reintroduced immediately. The conflict resembles the present one between the English Houses of Lords and Commons.

THE MAILS.

ADEN, MAY 18.

The s. s. Siam with the homeward Indian mails o the 12th instant, arrived here at 6 a.m., to-day.

RAILWAY EXTENSION SANCTIONED.

(FROM OUR OWN CORRESPONDENT.)

SIMLA, MAY 18.

The Secretary of State has accorded his sanction to the expenditure of Rs. 16,84,000 for the construction of the Gidu-Bandar-Shadpalli section of the Hyderabad-Umarkot State Railway.

THE FUGITIVE CRIMINALS' SURRENDER BILL.

The Fugitive Criminals' Surrender Bill will be finally considered by the Government of India during the coming month.

THE MEDICAL CHARGE OF QUETTA.

It is now practically decided that Surgeon-Colonel Armstrong will succeed Dr. Meyer, who has been appointed to Quetta.

THE COMMANDER-IN-CHIEF.

The Commander-in-Chief returns to Simla to-morrow. His Excellency's intention is to proceed on another tour of inspection in the Hills in the middle of the season. The date will be according to present plans in July.

IMPERIAL SERVICE TROOPS RELIEFS.

No further relief of the Imperial Service Troops has yet been sanctioned. Only very few will take place during the season.

THE SUBORDINATE SERVICE OF THE FOREST DEPARTMENT.

The question of improvement of the Subordinate Service of the Forest Department is now being considered at the head-quarters, although decision will not be arrived at for some time.

GAZETTE OF INDIA NOTIFICATIONS.

Home Department.—Mr. R. Smeaton has been permitted to resign the Civil Service.

Captain E. Paul has been appointed Deputy Assistant Adjutant-General on the establishment.

Surgeon-Colonel Warburton has been confirmed as Principal Medical Officer in Assam.

Brigade-Surgeon Price has been appointed to officiate, vice Surgeon-Colonel R. Ferguson, on the Administrative of the Army Medical Service.

The following Officers have been admitted to the Staff Corps :—Lieutenants F. Hancock, E. Swinhoe, J. Chisholm, E. Browne, W. Keen, and W. Murray.

Leave has been granted to Captain Ommanney, Major Bruce, Lieutenant Bower, and Captain Manifold, for six months.

Military Works Department.—The following Officers receive promotion :—Lieutenant-Colonel Graves, Captains Williams, Lawrence, and Ewbank, Lieutenants Greer, Farwell, Leslie, Hunter, Grant, Cameron, and Macgeorge.

Marine Department.—Furlough has been granted to Commander Chandler for one year.

Foreign Department.—Surgeon-Captain Duke, Agency Surgeon, Meshed, has been granted th months' privilege leave.

Surgeon-Lieutenant-Colonel Johnson has been appointed to officiate as Residency Surgeon, Bangalore.

Lieutenant R. Kennion has been admitted into the Political Department.

The following Staff Corps Officers have been granted promotion :—Lieutenants to be Captains—Phillipps, Binsteed, Faulknor, Woodyatt, Palin, and Showers.

Public Works Department.—Messrs. Nath Mukhopadhya and Brijput Roy, Assistant Engineers, and Messrs. H. Hebbert, J. Forsyth, J. Tait, O. Yates, J. Boase, Executive Engineers, have been permitted to retire from the service.

The services of Lieutenant G. Hearn have been placed at the disposal of the Director-General of Railways.

Mr. H. Currie has been transferred temporarily to the establishment under control of the Director-General of Railways.

THE SIAM-KENGTUNG BOUNDARY.

(FROM OUR OWN CORRESPONDENT.)

ALLAHABAD, MAY 18.

Colonel Woodthorpe and party have returned from the Shan States after completing the work begun last year in demarcating the Siam-Kengtung Boundary.

THE LEGISLATIVE DEPARTMENT RE-ORGANISATION SCHEME.

No further action regarding the army re-organisation scheme is likely to be taken until the return of Sir E. Collen from England in July.

UPPER INDIA ARMY HEAD-QUARTERS.

The Head-quarters of the new Army of Upper India is yet to be fixed.

KHELAT NEWS.

The rumour telegraphed by the Quetta correspondent of the *Pioneer* regarding the unsatisfactory state of affairs in Khelat is without foundation.

[REUTER'S TELEGRAMS.]

STEAMER MOVEMENTS.

LIVERPOOL, MAY 17.

The Clan Line steamer Clan Gordon left here this morning.

The Hall Line steamer Kirby Hall arrived here this morning.

PORT SAID, MAY 17.

The Hall Line steamer Eden Hall left here yesterday evening.

The B. I. S. N. Company's steamer Goorkha left here this morning.

PLYMOUTH, MAY 17.

The P. and O. Company's steamer Australia arrived here this afternoon.

HONGKONG, MAY 18.

The Austrian Lloyd's s. s. Vindobona from Kobe left for Bombay this afternoon.

COLOMBO, MAY 18.

The P. and O. Co.'s s. s. Brindisi left here yesterday afternoon for Calcutta.

BOMBAY ARMY ORDERS.

(FROM OUR OWN CORRESPONDENT.)

POONA, MAY 18.

His Excellency the Commander-in-Chief has been pleased to make the following appointments :—

5th Bombay Light Infantry—Captain Beale, Wing Commander, to be Wing Commander, *vice* Captain Francis, deceased.

29th Bombay Infantry, 2nd Beluch Battalion—Captain Yate, Wing Commander, to be 2nd-in-Command, and Captain G. S. Broome, Wing Officer, and officiating 2nd-in-Command, to be Wing Commander with effect from 10th April.

Major Mayne has been appointed Commandant 30th Bombay Infantry.

Lieutenant Hannyngton, officiating Wing Officer, to Wing Officer, *vice* Captain Broome, appointed Wing Commander, 1st Bombay Lancers.

Lieutenant Templer, Royal Artillery, a candidate for the Indian Staff Corps, has been appointed to officiate as Squadron Officer on probation.

Military Works Department—Lieutenant Joly De Lotbiniere, Royal Engineers, on transfer from Rawalpindi to the Bombay Command, has been posted to the Bombay division.

Under instructions from the Adjutant-General, Horse Guards, Major Whitehill, Yorkshire Light Infantry, is directed to proceed to England to join the 1st Battalion, to which he has been posted as 2nd-in-Command.

The undermentioned Officers have been granted leave of absence :—

Army Medical Staff.—Surgeon-Captain Holyoake to England, for 6 months, on medical certificate.

19th Bombay Infantry—Lieutenant-Colonel Leckie to Bombay from 24th April to 5th May, 1894, on private affairs.

7th Hussars—Lieutenant Firebrace, to England, for 3 months, on private affairs.

GOLF MATCHES AT MAHABLESHWAR.

Two golf matches were played off on the Links on the 11th, 15th, and 16th instant. Mrs. Ozanne won the Ladies' singles, starting scratch. This lady takes the cup. For the handicap there was a tie between Mrs. L. H. Vidal and Miss Turnbull tied. Mr. Ozanne won the gentlemen's singles, completing the double round in 80 strokes, and winning the cup. Mr. Mackenzie won the handicap prize with a net score of 73. The following are the scores :—

RESULT OF GENTLEMEN'S SINGLES.

	Gross.	Handcp.	Net.
Mr Ozanne (1)	80	8	80*
Mr Macdonald (2)	83	10	73†
Surg-Lt-Col Edge (3)	99	12	77
Mr Hood (4)	98	20	78
Gen Hogg (9)	94	15	79
Capt Chapman (6)	105	25	80
Hon Mr Basil Lang (7)	107	25	82
Hon Mr Mackenzie (8)	83	8	83
Major Yeatherd (9)	92	8	84
Surg-Maj Martin	101	6	85
Mr Doun (10)	93	8	85
H H Aga Khan (11)	107	22	85
Surg-Maj Neill	101	15	86
Mr Newcombe (11)	111	25	86
Col Grant (12)	91	4	87
Capt Hamilton (13)	93	4	89
Mr J Fulton (13)	104	15	89
Captain Lecky	102	10	90
Gen Cunningham	97	6	91
Surg-Gen Turnbull	102	10	92
Mr Alexander	101	6	95
Hon Sir Lee Warner	110	15	95

* Wins Cup. † Wins Handicap.

RESULT OF LADIES' SINGLES.

Mrs Ozanne (Wins Cup)	95	8	95
Mrs Vidal	102	16	86 } tie.
Miss Turnbull	110	24	86 }
Miss Bythell	98	8	90
Mrs Harris	111	14	97
Miss Ozanne	118	8	110
Mrs Yeatherd	105	4	101
Mrs Grant	109	8	109
Mrs French	110	8	110

PASSENGERS BY THE HOMEWARD MAIL.

THE P. and O. Co.'s s. s. *Thames*, Captain W. A Seaton, will sail to-day for London, Brindisi, and Ismailia with the English Mails and the following passengers :—

FOR LONDON.

Mr Abercrombie
Mr and Mrs Baldwin
Lieut Barton
Mr and Mrs J W Barwose
Lieut E C Bayley
Mrs Baynham and two children
Mr O Beswick
Mr Billings
Mr and Mrs Bates
Captain R C Boyle
Master Brunton
Mr F E Bull
Mr and Mrs C H Byrne
Mr G Cartlet
Mr and Mrs Chambers
Mr Chettasing
Mr R D Coleridge
Mr L G Cramp
Capt H D Dalton
Mrs Davies and infant
Mr E P Devonshire
Mr J H Dickson
Mr A Durham
Mr Fagan
Mr E M Foster
Mr Fryer
Mrs Gladrigan
Mr Gordon
Lieut G S R N Gunn
Lieut-Col J H Hallen
Very Major J Haughton
Mr F L Hebbert
Mr Hendry
Mr and Mrs J F Hoare
Mr W Howly
Mrs Hynes
Mr H Jackson
Mr R L Jones
Mr Kennedy
Mr and Mrs Lambert
Mrs Lang
Lieut A B Rangden
Capt Ryle
Mr Macdonald
Mr J Macpherson
Mr F Muir
Col W Osborne
Capt C P Parsons
Very Surg Major J J Phillips
Mr and Mrs A Pryce
Capt T M Robingson
Mr Ram Nath
Mr R Sewell
Mr and Mrs Seymour and 2 infants
Col Shakespear
Mr J Short
Mr W Small
Lieut and Mrs C V R A Smith and four children
Dr Sparks
Mr G B Spencer
Mr and Mrs Staines and child
Capt R S Staley
Mrs Stewart and Infant
Miss A Sturmer
Revd C D Pernell
Mr F J Newham Toulmeni
Mr R Vinall infant and 5 children
Capt H R A Waddington
Mr L E Watkins
Mrs White and infant
Mr J E Young
Surg-Capt Chevers
Lt E N Smith
Mrs E N Smith and 4 children
Mr Nowrojee
Mr H M Mody

FOR BRINDISI.

Mr Charles Gordon
Mr Alexander
Mr and Mrs F W Grey
Mr Brasier
Mr R W Campion
Mr J Kinniburgh
Mr J Cheetham
Mr R H Macaulay
Private Doran
Mr A MacMillan
Mr F A Reddil
Mr Drew
Mr J M Drennan
Mr C H Roberts
Mr James Finn
Mr R E Flavell
Mr Sands Mrs and Miss Shepherd
Mr P R Sturge
Mr E Giles
Mr F E Silver
Major Paton Bethune
Captain Anderson
Mr and Miss Thornhill

FOR ISMAILIA.—Mr Papageorg.
FOR ADEN.—Mr S M Rexid.

THE following passages have been engaged :—

Per s s Assam, Capt T H Creery, 25th May 1894.

For London.—Lieut Col Wm Campbell ; Mr and Mrs Combridge and infant ; Lieut A Grant ; Mr T Lush ; Capt J S Andrews ; Mr W M Daly ; Lieut W G Walker ; Mr H F Clayey ; Mr H F Compton ; Mrs Rogers ; Mrs Kirk ; Mr Alexander ; Lieut F B Henslew ; Mr A L Boulton ; Mr Richardson.

For Brindisi.—Mr Ferguson ; Mr Clark.

Per s s Carthage, Capt M de Horne 1st June, 1894.

For London.—Lieut W J McKlinny ; Mr E G Coutts ; Lieut Lewis ; Mr J E Lamoie ; Miss Leishman ; Mr Sparks ; Mrs Sparks and two children ; Mr N Bonham Carter ; Lieut St H Pechell ; Lieut W S Hare ; Surg Col Mr R Hartshorne ; Surg Capt H S Linard ; Mr H R F Ash ; Mr C R Fraser ; Mr and Mrs Evans and two children ; Miss Evans ; Mr and Mrs Webb ; Mr G J Murray ; Mr Murray Jr and 2 children and child ; Rev J E Clough ; Mr J G Hamilton ; Mr Hills ; Mr Davies ; Lieut T R Trethwey ; Mr and Mrs Himmica and infant : Miss Spettlewoode.

For Brindisi.—Col J Cook ; Mr Walter Lang ; Mr A J Broom ; Brig Surg Lieut Col J Arnott.

Per s s Peninsular, Captain A C Lougin, on 15th June, 1894.

For London.—Mr S G Wood ; Mrs and Miss C I Lane ; Mrs Mallett and 2 infants ; Mr H J Goult ; Mr G D Wybrow ; Major J R Hobday ; Mr Erskine ; Mr and Miss Bricol.

For Brindisi.—Mr Wallis.

WEATHER AT SEA.

THE s. s. Akbar, which arrived in harbour on Thursday, from Jeddah, experienced moderate monsoon up to within 600 miles from Bombay. The P. and O. Co.'s s. s. Bombay, which arrived in harbour yesterday from London, experienced fresh S. W. wind and moderate sea from Aden till within 500 miles of the port.

THE QUEEN'S BIRTHDAY.

THE District and Garrison Army Orders issued yesterday, state :—Saturday, the 26th May, 1894, having been fixed for the celebration of the Birthday of her Most Gracious Majesty the Queen-Empress of India, the troops in garrison will parade at 7 a.m. as follows :—Dress—review order (summer clothing). The Royal Artillery and 1st Loyal North Lancashire Regiment will parade at Colaba. Royal Artillery with guns in action. An Imperial salute of thirty-one guns will be fired (eleven guns before the first round and ten before each of the other two rounds of the *feu-de-joie*). The 21st and 22nd Regiments, Bombay Infantry, will parade on the general parade ground. Three rounds of blank ammunition per rifle. Parades will be commanded by the senior Officers present who will appoint their own staff, and arrange all details. The District Staff Offices will be closed on Saturday, the 26th May.

A VERY influentially signed application (says the *Daily Chronicle*) was made to Mr. Gladstone just before his retirement on behalf of the family of the late Surgeon-Major Parke, whose heroic conduct as medical officer of the Emin Pasha Relief Expedition won him so enthusiastic a testimonial from all members of his own profession on his return. The old widowed mother of Dr. Parke is not in actual want, but her means are so restricted that he was in the habit of sending to her and her sister every penny he could spare. Parke suffered very much at the cold treatment of the service towards him. After his three years in Africa he received no official acknowledgment or promotion, and permission for him to reckon the time as "foreign service" was actually refused. We paid our tribute, adds our contemporary, to his character and career at the time of his untimely death, and we need therefore only add now that we hope Lord Rosebery will see his way to accede to the request to help those in need that this splendid young Irishman left behind him. The memorial, we may add, was signed by General Roberts, General Sir Donald Stewart, Sir Archibald Allison, Sir Alfred Lyall, Sir William Jenner, Sir James Paget, the Duke of St. Albans, and, of course, Mr. Stanley.

THE "Brains and Baldness" discussion continues. One correspondent notes that baldness is hereditary generally when the hair is fair, and it differs in every nation and individual. Barmaids grow bald from the smoke and gas ; shop assistants and factory hands from want of fresh air and sun. Any young person can most certainly renew and strengthen his or her hair by going for a month in the country without any hat. The same correspondent asserts that most intellectual people are predisposed to baldness.

NOTES FROM PARIS.

FROM OUR LADY CORRESPONDENT.

PARIS, APRIL 27.

Two essentially contradictory spirits have ruled Paris, this week—frolic and piety ;—the one tempting the fraternity of the *Quatz arts*—the gay votaries of the bow, the brush, the buskin, and the pen—so all sorts of wild freaks on the occasion of their annual ball ;—the other inspiring the devout clients of the church to hold a prodigious revival—a benefit. To put it in the slang of the day, on account of Joan of Arc—the ill-fated Maid of Orleans.

***

That it should take four hundred and sixty-three years or so, to recognize the merit of a young person of undoubted originality, talent, and organising power, seems somewhat strange in these days of quickly acquired and lost reputations. But the ecclesiastical world is slow to move—moreover, the ecclesiastical world is a world of men only ; and though notably keen in many respects, less ready, by reason of their celibate vow, to notice or appreciate the good qualities of a Martha than of a Gregory.

***

Even yet, I doubt, if the masculine mind have grasped the special points that distinguished the *Pucelle* above other saints. They glorify the divine inspiration that led her to undertake her unexampled task, and they glorify the modesty and endurance with which she fulfilled it. But it is one thing to get an inspiration and quite another to carry it out. It requires more than modesty and endurance—it takes tact, energy, persuasiveness, and a lot of female fascination to lead a rough lot of men to battle for an ideal cause. Also it takes a brave woman's heart to outrage the conventionalities as Joan did even with a holy motive ; and above all, it takes a staunch spirit to fight when the cause is failing—when defeat follows defeat to be still courageous, and keeps up till the last—till death, especially one so horribly cruel as that which Joan suffered for her convictions.

***

However it is all over now—very much over. It is in fact a little late in the day to rehabilitate Joan (as the French put it) in the sense of making a saint of her. She has not been waiting for earthly plaudits wherever she has gone—if gone she is, for I understand that some hold that the existence of the valiant maid of Orleans is purely apocryphal. But here or there, her triumph over the devil's advocate will not amount to much in face of her other victories—if such things are reckoned at all in the great hereafter.

***

Saint or no saint, Joan will always be sacred in women's eyes—especially in those who value individuality of character, and who desire to see their sex take an independent place in the world of work and progress. And Joan in her pretty costume *en amazone*—her military cape and twin-winged helmet, as represented on the stage by the versatile Sarah, is an example also to the sisterhood of the divided skirt of the courage that defying conventionality, triumphs over it. What greater cachet could there be for the rational dress movement of advanced womankind—what more significant sign of the times and women's share in the making of history, than this rehabilitation, by the most conservative of churches, of a young soldier-girl—the canonization of the *Pucelle en culottes* !

***

When it pleased Madame Bernhardt to impersonate the inspired Maid of Orleans, Paris was placarded with charming portraits of the actress in the various costumes in which she played her part. These pictures were by those of M. E. Gresset, a master of almost every variety of decorative design—stained glass, metal, tapestry, book illustration, and an artist of wonderful originality and splendid talent in the composition of artistic *affiches* or posters, as well as in the making of landscapes and studies which are considered to belong more especially to the painter's art or *metier*.

***

It is to this M. Gresset that Paris owes the beauty in the line of advertisements which it possesses in contradistinction to other cities. While London boardings are an exhibition of startling horrors of shape and colour, not even attractive as regards the sense of the placard, Paris under M. Gresset and his brother-artists in posters, is decorated agreeably to the eye of the on-looker and remuneratively to the pocket of the manufacturer of marking inks and chocolates, infants' foods, and adult medicines, etc.

***

At the present moment M. Gresset has a little exhibition of his various works at 31, Rue Bonaparte —clever studies on the Seine and of old Paris, and charming bits of colour caught at the theatre or the *cafes chantants*, besides specimens of his skill in coloured glass designs—a set of windows representing the story of Joan of Arc for a memorial church in her native province and novelties in wall hangings of printed tapestry and in fire irons and dogs of burnished metal. After an examination of the works which cover the walls of the little studio one questions which is most remarkable, the amazing versatility of the artist's talent, or the wonderful dexterity of precision with which his hands follow the dictates of his master-mind.

***

The French artist mind is not always bent on the beautiful as in the studio of M. Gresset. For the past week the ateliers of Paris have been the scene of great excitement on the question of costume for the annual fancy ball, and Gallic inventiveness and ingenuity have been perverted into designing the most abominable and hideous ideas for impersonation. Each year a certain number of these get condemned by the functionary who under the title of *Pere Pudeur* represents the French Mrs. Grundy or the Mr. Particular of the London County Council, and a kind of *index* expurgatorius is drawn up—extracts from which are given on each member's card, for his guidance in the matter of *toilette*.

***

According to these rules, a person may not come to the ball clad simply in his smile, or in his bathing pants, or as a monk, or in any way that will scandalize the finest feelings of French nature. But he may if he will outrage all the secondary sensibility of humanity. As an example of this class of "shocker," I shall describe the costume worn by a fellow-student of one of my artist friends. This gentleman who is tall and lean and cadaverous had a cast made of his face with eyes and mouth closed as in death. To make the mask more realistic he added eyebrows, eyelashes, moustaches, and hair as in nature, tinting the face a corpselike clay colour —the whole being adjusted on the back of his head with the usual ghastly appendages of burial and a pair of dead hands crossed on the dead man's supposed breast. Then his own face and the forward half of his person he got up as Mephistopheles—the joke, as poor as it was outrageous, lying in the callousness with which the inventor contemplated his own transition from dead to devil.

***

This costume according to report made an immense sensation. It was the first time that it had been seen in Paris ; but it had already, in Italy, attracted comments of approval from the Prince of Munich and other connoisseurs of what's *chic* in horrors—the intense ghastliness of the farce being of course its recommendation. For this love of the shocking is the prevailing spirit of the *Quatz'arts*—it is the way they take their fun—these jocund four thousand—in profaning the sacred, making a jest of the solemn, and exploiting everything that is risky.

***

What a strange mixture of a people ! While the gay mob is turning out from the ball on Sunday morning, the streets are filling with first communicants in all their fresh, young, white innocence. And they take their religious duties quite as joyously as the ball-goers. If the service sometimes is a little tedious—it is always a spectacle—and the whole day long—the whole week after is a holiday —a feast.

***

It is one of the sights of Paris to see these children defile in lines of two and two down the steps of the grand entrance of the church and form in ranks on the place amidst a surrounding of congratulatory friends ready to greet their own from among the hundreds of dear, little, primly-dressed and, for the moment, well-conducted boys with their hair clipped as close to the skull as the art of French barber can cut it, in their neat black suits, their white *moyen antique* fringed ribbon favours on the left arm, and their white moire silk covered prayerbooks under their right ; or from the rows of devout little girls peeping out demurely through their white muslin veils to see if mamma and papa and uncles and aunts and every one is admiring them in their pretty frocksand sashes and gloves and shoes and caps—all white as the snow or the chestnut blossoms.

***

And then what kissing when they meet—kissing such as French parents only can manage effectively—such prodigious chirruping of cheeks, and a loving form of leech-like suction is interchanged, not only between the company and the little one who is feted, but between uncles and brothers and papas and cousins who hug one another with huge appreciation of the sensation. It is altogether a pleasant sight—these family groups gay and smartly dressed, standing in the sunny place with the white robed children, the priests in their albs, the martial looking Swiss guard with his lance, and in the backgrounds under the chestnut trees the pedlars of cakes and holy pictures ready to trade their wares as soon as signal to disperse is given.

***

The spectacle is soon over. The crowd parts—some go in carriages, some go on foot, and the little innocent-faced first communicants realizing that they are no longer in evidence begin so much hungrily the little yellow buns with which the good priests in pity for their long fast have provided them. It gives the finishing touch to the pretty picture.

TABLE TALK.

[BY WALTER BESANT.]

LONDON, APRIL 27.

An English gentleman who takes English pupils on his ranche in California writes me a long letter of protest against our Californian correspondent's warning. As is usual, he overstates his case, and wants us to believe that this lady's warnings were all false and malignant, and that, consequently, all those, without exception, who take pupils on Californian ranches are honourable gentlemen. Let us therefore repeat our very prudent advice. It is advice to which this writer cannot possibly entertain any objection. Let no one send out any lad as pupil on a ranche without references or recommendations which can be trusted. We cannot believe that our lady correspondent's statements were advanced so recklessly as this gentleman says, nor do we believe, on the other hand, that the letter before us is false ; let us meet the difficulty in the only possible way by demanding references and recommendations which may be trusted. One point is certainly made in this letter. It is that there are many idle and good-for-nothing lads who seek to conceal the causes of their own failure by charging their teachers with neglect. He who will not work has a thousand tricks and excuses by which he pretends that he cannot work.

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I see, picking up an English paper, that Professor Huxley has been remarking upon the so-called equality of men. Surely it is a most excellent thing to remind ourselves from time to time that man is not equal to his brother man, and never will be ; that taking any one faculty—say, that of intellectual vision, or breadth, or reasoning powers —no two men are equal. Again, in physical powers, no two men are equal. One might as well claim equal stature for all men. And yet, in this Republic, they carve "Liberte, Egalite, Fraternite" on every church front. I should like to strike out the first two words, and to retain the third, which involves the first and does not lay claim to the second. Catch-words are hard to kill yet they are mostly nonsense. Meantime the practical refutation of the alleged equality lies in the fact that the world is always looking eagerly for a leader, someone to whom it is not equal at all, but lower.

The following observations concern the Force of Imagination. It is a perfectly calm sea ; the surface is just touched with white under a fresh, but quite gentle, breeze ; the motion of the ship is like that of the poet's imagination, carrying the dead body of his friend.

That all thy motions gently pass
Across a sea of molten glass,

Just a slight roll indicates that we are at sea ; it is a large boat ; there is no smell of oil or machinery. Yet the people are sea-sick. One girl is really ill. She lies in her sister's arms, white and motionless, like a marble statue. Another girl is also suffering. Strange to say, she laughs at it ; she looks up to her companion and laughs merrily. Oh ! But this is superhuman ! It is a thing unheard of. She must be a goddess—a Dryad, a Naiad, an Oread, or one of the Oceanides. If we were to drop her over, Father Neptune himself would come up in his shell chariot to receive her. She laughs ! Saw one ever the like ? She laughs, being sea-sick ! She scoffs, being in agonies ! Even the tarry-handed sons of ocean look on with wonder in their faces. Now, neither of these girls would be ill but for imagination, which indissolubly connects sea-sickness with a ship.

As for myself, I have travelled as much as most men, not counting war correspondents, hunters of big game, and collectors of orchids for dealers. I have travelled a great deal more than I ever had a right to expect. This priceless privilege has caused me to perform many voyages as a passenger. In none of these have I ever suffered from sea-sickness except once, and that was in the dead of night and in calm weather, and without any warning. I ought not to count that humiliating moment. Yet I never go on board a Channel boat without feeling all the terrors of anticipation. I shut my eyes and wonder how long it will be before——. Half an hour passes. Nothing happens. I open my eyes again, and enjoy the fresh air of the sea. On the return voyage the same thing happens. Effect of imagination.

I know a very learned scholar who is affected in the same way. But in his case imagination produces the effect dreaded. I crossed with him once on a perfectly fine day ; the water was literally like a mill pond. When the boat was cast off, he went below with a white face and a groan. At Dover he came up ; he tottered up ; his hue corpselike ; his eyes lustreless ; his figure that of a thread paper for limpness. "Oh !" he groaned ; "we have had the most terrible passage !" Effect, you see, of imagination.

I take up a French paper at random. I begin to read—carelessly at first ; then I become interested. I am in the hands of a man who can write ; I am in the hands of a master. The article is signed "Anatole France." He is a writer who can indeed command attention. He has always a thing to say worth hearing ; he says it in simple, lucid style, always to the point, without affectation ; he says it without personalities ; he stands with dignity outside the subject. Why have we no Anatole France among our own critics ? There seem many reasons. First, because the writer does not aim at scathing, slating, and deriding a writer ; he stands, I repeat, outside the subject. Next, he signs his name. Then we could first of all get important criticisms signed ; if we could then subject critics themselves to criticisms, we might before long develop such an one as Anatole France.

In the paper before me this writer treats of nuns. He has picked up a little book called a "Manual of Confession," once in the possession of a certain Sister Anne, in the year 1779. The margins are marked by the sister with notes of her favourite or besetting sins, those which she had most often to confess. Alas ! Sister Anne allowed herself idle words—think of that !—distractions at service—dreadful !—disobedience in the thousand and one trifling convent rules—most sinful !—and even sensuality at meals—nothing short of that ! Yes ; she ate her boiled potatoes with sensuality, and her radish—the handmaid of luxury—with pleasure. Wicked Sister Anne ! Depraved Sister Anne ! Anatole France preaches upon Sister Anne the prettiest and most sensible little sermon possible. How good of Sister Anne to mark her besetting sins in her "Manual of Confession," in order that M. Anatole France, a hundred years later, might find her book and preach upon it for my pleasure and instruction !

Orleans is the same sleepy city that I last visited twenty years ago. In the Place is the equestrian statue of the Maid Marvellous, whom they are going to make a saint, I really believe, after all these years. They are even now, in anticipation of this event, preparing a most joyous festival in her honour for May 8. I wish we could stay for it, because they expect twenty Bishops for the occasion. Orleans, I take it, has never got over this stupendous miracle of the Maid. A city to whom so much has been granted, once in its history, cannot expect any more. It must build churches, put up statues, and endow convents ever after. Other life can it have none. I suppose, however, that, according to the light of the time, the beaten side would naturally regard the Maid as a Witch. Sent by Heaven ? Why, Heaven has always, in English eyes, been visibly on the side of England. She must have been sent by the Devil. In the same way, to the eyes of Voltaire and his times, the Maid would naturally appear as she is represented in his poem. One regrets both the cruel death and the cruel libel. But need we wonder at either ?

We are apt to think slightingly of the Frenchman as an advertiser. Pray keep your mind open for conviction in quite the opposite sense. In posters he is our equal ; his drawing is more striking, his colouring more attractive, his imagination more unrestrained. In the newspapers, while he advertises very much less than our people, he occasionally soars to heights which not even Soap has reached with us. For instance, there is before me a number of *Gil Blas*. It contains a supplement of four pages. These pages are entirely taken up with an advertisement—it matters not of what. In a corner, that is to say, is set forth the nature of the article ; the rest of the space is devoted to a series of portraits of celebrated men and women, all of whom have written in praise of the article. Among them are Zola, Houssaye, Sardou, Simon, Gounod, Mendis, Thomas, Richepin, Patti, Rochefort, Virlaine, Sarcey, Duran, Edison, Uzanne. There are two English physicians. What each man has written in praise of the stuff is printed in facsimile beneath his portrait. I call this something like advertising. The advertiser spread his net, and lo ! they were all taken.

A VERACIOUS chronicler in the *Figaro* retails a number of anecdotes about the Queen during her journeyings on the Continent, one of which relates to a dispute between her Majesty and Thomson, the ghillie, about the head-dress of the latter. The Queen, it appears, when at Aix, bought a straw hat for Thomson, who protested against this as derogatory to his nationality. Highlanders, he declared, never wore any head-dress except *le Scottish cap*. What would his countrymen say if they learned that he attended her Majesty in her drives wearing a straw hat ? The Queen, in responding, said she did not wish her faithful servant to have sunstroke. Thomson declared that he would rather resign than wear the hat, but when the Queen said that John Brown would not have served her so, the ghillie yielded. He had not left her Majesty's presence many minutes, however, when he re-appeared and proposed a compromise. He suggested that on driving out with the Queen he should wear the national head-gear, but as soon as they reached the country he should replace it by the straw hat, which in its turn would be superseded by the cap on re-entering the town. To this her Majesty graciously assented.

"THE FOX UNEARTHED."

TO THE EDITOR OF THE "BOMBAY GAZETTE."

SIR,—In my former letter on the subject of railways and loss by exchange, I stated that "some person or persons unknown" pocketed all the additional rupees obtained for exports, leaving the tax-payer to meet the loss incurred on imports and home remittances.

I think I can now clearly establish that this person is that "sly old fox," the London banker, who makes the accumulations of Government money in India the instrument for reducing the Secretary of State's prices in England.

Under existing arrangements all Government money is deposited in the Presidency Banks which virtually are the Treasuries.

The Banks have apparently the same power over the use of Government monies as over the monies of their other customers, the Government, being however, bound to pay interest in the event of the balances falling below a certain limit.

Now, as all railway earnings, Customs collections, and other items of imperial income are being deposited daily, and accumulated until withdrawn for home remittance, there is at the present time no probability of the balances being below the fixed limit ; on the contrary, owing to the small sales of Council Bills the balances placed at the disposal of the Presidency Banks must be very much in excess of the time, and this large sum can be utilized to the disadvantage of Government and the country in the following manner :—

(*a*) Goods shipped from India to England are usually paid for in India out of advances secured on the cargo and recoverable in England.

(*b*) On the other hand, goods shipped in England are paid for out of advances recoverable in India.

(*c*) Practically, therefore, the cost price of commodities is paid to merchants at each end before despatch, leaving only the profits and advances to be realized upon arrival.

(*d*) The bulk of the mercantile transactions of India are, therefore, conducted by means of loans from Banks or Agents.

(*e*) If the imports were equal to the exports, the banking transactions at each end would balance, and no derangement of finances would ensue.

(*f*) But this is not the case, the exports being usually largely in excess of the imports.

(*g*) The Indian Banks and agents are therefore, in a constant state of excess remittance to England and would in time run absolutely out of money unless their home offices refunded the excess recoveries made on their behalf in England.

(*h*) The Indian Government, on the contrary, has large sums to remit annually to the Secretary of State, and Bills on India are from time to time purchased from him by the London Banks for remittance in equilization of the transactions of their Indian branches.

(*i*) Instead, however, of maintaining a fair equilibrium the London Banks have apparently combined to keep down the price of the Secretary of State drafts, and appear to have supplied their branches in India with the smallest sums which will possibly keep them going.

(*j*) The result is that money is tight (10 and 12 per cent. having recently been demanded for Loans on Government paper), while the Secretary of State, having no other purchasers, is compelled to let the "Ring" take his Bills at their own prices.

(*l*) This state of affairs could not continue, but for the fact that whenever press of business necessitates larger withdrawals than usual, the Indian branches can always borrow from Presidency Banks, which, as previously stated, hold large quantities of Government money.

(*m*) It is thus found profitable and possible to make Government money in India the means of keeping down the price of its Bills in England.

From the foregoing it will be seen that the murderer of India is the banker, and that he is killing her with his own sword inasmuch as—

(*a*) The Banks take a large portion of the additional rupee value of exports in the shape of exorbitant interest on advances ; the rates of interest being inflated by their action.

(*l*) The Banks gain the lion's share of the advantage on the exchange, as they made advances at the current rates of the day, and by combination in England secure a fall in each sale of Government Bills before making adjustment with their Indian branches.

(*c*) When the final limit of 9d. or 10d. per rupee has been attained, the London Banks will be able to remit to their Indian branches large accumulations of profits at enormously enhanced rupee values, and then only will equilibrium be restored.

The transactions in bar silver and Government Paper are only temporary expedients which distract attention from the real issue, and will soon disappear ; rupees must be found in India before additional Government paper can be sent home, and bar silver is merely an article of merchandize which must be sold before its value can be realized.

The remedy for the present evils appears to lie in Government withdrawing all its money, or at least all its surplus balances, from Presidency Banks, and either keeping it in reserve in the mint or utilizing it in redemption of its own paper.

The moment the Banks have no Government cash to work upon they will be compelled to buy Bills and prices will improve.

From the Bombay price current of April 28 it would appear, that "Public Deposits" on the 21st April amounted to the following :—Bank of Bombay and Branches 129 lakhs, Bank of Bengal 211 lakhs.

It would appear in the interest of Government and of trade that the existing financial arrangement should be reversed and instead of selling Bills in England that the Government of India should buy English sterling drafts in favour of the Secretary of State at reasonable rates of discount.

This would at least prevent the further fall on each completed transaction which is now brought about by home sales.

The Treasury balances with the Government of India are now 2,500 lakhs or double the normal quantity, consequently while some 1,250 lakhs of rupees are waiting, I may almost say pining for despatch to England, while merchants who wish for rupee advances repayable

THE INVISIBLE PLAYMATE.

Mr. Andrew Lang writes to a Home Paper:—Since time began men and women have been observing children, yet, scientifically speaking, there are almost no fruits of their observations. The psychology of children is a field almost untrodden, though the subject is of the highest curiosity. We study the manners and ideas of savages, to trace the remote origin of our own customs and ideas. But we are certainly much nearer to children than to savages, and, as the boy is father of the man, the man derives much of himself from the boy. Mr. Galton and others have recently directed attention to peculiarities in our mental processes, which psychology has hitherto neglected. We learn that some persons think in words, while others think in pictures, colours, diagrams. Now is is manifest enough that whatever we can glean as to the mental processes of young children must throw light on our own. But the topic is overlooked, perhaps for the following reason. All parents know that their own dear ones are prodigies and full of genius. Indeed, bachelors are apt to mock at these discoveries made by fond parents. But the parents, while they revel in talking about their miraculous infants, do not care at all to hear about other people's children. It is like golfers, each describing the peculiar and exciting circumstances of his own game, no man listening. Hence observation of children, though fond, constant, and minute, has hitherto been wasted for science. Jones does not care about Baby Brown's wisdom, while concerning the genius of Baby Jones, Brown is totally indifferent. Thus parents are not at the scientific point of view, while bachelors and childless people, devoid of personal bias, have few opportunities to observe. Consequently the world mocks at "nursery shop," and the delusions of fathers and mothers. Everybody's own child is a genius, people say, while the truth, perhaps, is that almost all children, while children, actually have many of the characteristics of genius. They have spontaneity, originality, vision; the mind is vastly in advance of the bodily development. In a baby's face there are stores of wisdom, not derived from conscious experience. But, in all cases save those of genius, the inspiration of childhood soon fades into the light of common day.

These ideas are more or less confirmed by Mr. Canton's very pretty and curious little book, "The Invisible Playmate" (Isbister and Co.). Mr. Louis Stevenson has a poem on this queer comrade—

> It is he, when you play with your soldiers of tin,
> Who sides with the French, and who never can win.

Just as most men and women think in words, not in Mr. Galton's "visualised" colours, diagrams, and pictures, so a minority of children, probably, have never had an invisible playmate. They have not even imagination enough to "play at horses," or, if girls, to dress dolls. They may be clever, even literary, but they are as destitute of vision and genius as turnips. The majority of children probably vary between the state of those who can "make believe very much," and those who so to speak, believe without making believe. The latter class cannot look in a crystal ball without seeing spirit-forms, and they live haunted lives, commercing with unseen playmates, about whom, generally, they say nothing. To them it is all quite normal and natural, and only by chance you may occasionally surprise their confidences, and learn that, to them, the world is "an unsubstantial fairy place," an "isle of dreams." Manifestly this frame of mind must have played a great part in making the beliefs and the myths of the world. When this habit of mind continues into mature life, we have mystics and visionaries, like Cromwell and Joan of Arc, or St. Theresa. They may be weak, washy, hysterical enthusiasts, or again, they may have the bodily and mental vigour and the humour of the Maiden and of the Lord Protector, and then, in their isle of dreams, they share "pou sto," whence, like Archimedes, they can move the world. But the isle of dreams is, usually, an island to which only children can find their way.

The child in Mr. Canton's book had an invisible playmate, and the peculiarity of the playmate is that he was once seen by the child's father! The narrative is given in letters from the said parent, who seems to have been not only very emotional, but inclined to express his emotions with pen and ink. In short, very little doubt can exist that this gentleman's brain in a critical and melancholy moment, was affected, or infected, by the contagion of the poor child's hallucination. He had been twice married. His first wife died just after the death of their only child, a baby of six weeks. He married again, had another child, a little girl, and wrote long and enthusiastic letters about her. After a good many observations, interesting in spite of the hectic style, he mentions that the little girl has taken to an invisible playmate, a baby, whom she wheels about in a toy perambulator, puts to bed, and so on. The baby is visible to her on her father's right knee. The father, having read Mr. Galton, philosophises as to whether the playmate is "make believe," or a genuine hallucination, which the child cannot distinguish from objective entities. Thus, if he puts his left foot on his right knee the child cries out that he will hurt the baby. Then the poor child falls ill. Just before her death, she says that the invisible baby is in bed with her, and she raises the sheet, and lies down in her own dead baby. Their eyes meet. And then my head seemed filled with music and my ears with—I was not hallucination. It was illness. Of course I never were circumstances a hallucinating was more likely to be produced, the grief of an excessively sensitive man, at such a moment, and under such a pleading suggestion, not only might, but almost must, beget the momentary hallucinations, the mental symptoms. The unhappy father, fortunately perhaps, took another view, and was comforted. Not less fortunately, these cases are rare, so far as visionary playmates, who side with the French, and who never can win, are common.

As to these airy comrades, children say little to grown-ups," and grown-ups," if they are wise, will imitate the reticence of children. It is probable that when Cotton Mather saw the Angel, in 1685, he kept the occurrence to himself, though he entered it on a fly-leaf of his Diary. The Angel was his Invisible Playmate.

A STUDY IN AGITATION.

Replying to the article (reproduced with this heading in our issue of Wednesday) from the *Pall Mall Gazette*, Dr. Maxwell writes as follows:—You say that the Anti-Opium Society, the "Urgency Committee," the "Christian Union," and the "Women's Urgency Committee," were all of them "prominently associated with the whole agitation for the appointment of a Commission." As the hon. sec. of the Christian Union and also a member of the Urgency Committee, I should be glad if, on behalf of those two organizations you would give room for the following resolution of the Christian Union passed at a meeting of its committee on January 23, 1893, and subsequently adopted by the Urgency Committee. It will show that, instead of being prominently associated with the movement for the appointment of a Royal Commission, we were distinctly opposed to it:—

The committee of the Christian Union had before it a proposal for a Royal Commission to inquire into the financial administration of India as likely to be embraced by the anti-opium resolutions to be brought before Parliament by Sir Joseph Pease, and, recognizing that such a proposal is likely to be associated with grave dangers to the anti-opium movement, unanimously agreed to resist such proposal on the grounds—

1. That it would defer definite action concerning the opium traffic until the Commission had reported.

2. That whatever the report of such a Commission might be, it cannot affect the morality of the position, which demands immediate action apart from any financial question.

3. That it would focus the opposition of all the Indian officials, pensioners, and friends against our movement should we seem by such a proposal to be parties to an attack upon what they deem to be their just and pecuniary rights.

4. That such a proposal comes hazardously near making the opium question one of party politics, a position which its leaders have from the first strenuously endeavoured to avoid.

Allow me to add a sentence in answer to your query "What does the Anti-Opium Society want?" It wants first re India, that the poison opium should be sold in India as in England, labelled "*Poison*," and that its sale should be further guarded against abuse by limiting it to chemists and druggists, as it is limited in this country. Apart altogether from the question of the evils of the opium habit, it is an intolerable anomaly that it should be in the hands of parents or guardians to put their children to death by means of opium without the slightest danger of question by a Government which has tied its own hands in the matter. And it is a further anomaly that the Government which represents us in India, instead of doing what it can to restrain suicides, is really by the free sale of opium doing its best to make suicide both easy and common. And these anomalies are all the more strange that here in England we are doing our utmost (I write as a medical man) to make the sale of the poison opium more and more difficult. The common sense of mankind will not hesitate to put two and two together when it contrasts the action of England towards its English subjects, and its action towards its subjects in India.

Then, as regards China, we want the abolition of the export trade in opium from India. You are mistaken when you say that in 1876 a convention was agreed to about opium which satisfied China. A convention of that sort was proposed, but because it gave China the power to control the Indian opium trade it was not agreed to. The convention finally signed in 1886 took away the power from China and she only signed it because England would give her no better terms. Further, it is not the case, as you allege, that China, if dissatisfied, can cancel this agreement. The agreement stipulates that if China desires to cancel it, she comes again under the old and worse rule of the Tien-tsin Treaty.

It is easy for you, Sir, to rail at China's "mock-moral protestations." I speak for a large number of men who know China and her people when I assert that the lifting up of England's heavy hand from off China, in the matter of the opium trade, would be the signal for a movement in China against the internal traffic.

The Peace Society has had an interesting correspondence with the Foreign Office in reference to the suggestion which Lord Clarendon made in 1870 to France and Germany in connection with the proposed reduction of armaments. The Foreign Office has been unable to provide the Society, as it desired, with a copy of the actual correspondence; but it has been indicated that as a result of Lord Clarendon's suggestions France offered to reduce her army by a hundred thousand men—an offer that Germany refused, on the ground that her army was already smaller than that of France in relation to population. The Peace Society d[illegible] participate that France would at this ju[illegible] the offer. However, the correspo[illegible]d before a meeting of members [illegible] seeing whether it m[illegible] definite action.

A JUBILEE OF THE BANK OF ENGLAND.

A jubilee of the Bank of England is about to be celebrated. We call it *a* jubilee, not *the* jubilee, of course. In July of this year the Bank may celebrate its fourth jubilee, for it was founded in 1694. But it is now at the jubilee of its existence under the conditions established by the Bank Charter Act passed by Sir Robert Peel—the Act of 1844. In that year most important changes were made in the banking system of the country and in the Bank of England itself. The monopoly of a note issue was practically conferred on the Bank of England. The few private banks then issuing them were not deprived of their privilege, but all other banks in England and Wales were forbidden to exercise it; the issue department of the Bank of England and the banking department were made separate; the number of notes to be issued was limited, and for all bank notes in circulation over and above a certain amount the Bank was required to have gold or silver in its coffers to the full value of these notes.

"As safe as the Bank" has in these fifty years become a popular saying largely because of the Bank Charter changes. Before that time the Bank could not always command such confidence, but was liable to suffer from panics like its humbler contemporaries. Its notes were sometimes at a discount. In fact they were 4½ per cent. below par when the Bank Charter Act was proposed. In 1810 they were at a discount of 13¼. There was a run upon the Bank in 1745, when the Highlanders under the Pretender reached Derby. The device adopted by the Directors to check the run was to insist on paying all demands upon them in shillings and sixpences. But they had more effective help than that before long. To begin with, the London merchants stood by them, and set the panic mongers a good example by publicly resolving that they would receive payments due to them in bank notes, and pay debts in the same currency. The retreat of the Highlanders ended the panic. The Bank was safe.

One may see, any afternoon on the Embankment, a military patrol. They are going to the Bank of England to guard it for the night. The origin of this was a different kind of "run on the bank," which may be read of in any history under the account of the Gordon riots. One Saturday in 1797 the bullion at the Bank was getting low, and the directors feared a run on the Monday. The Government came to their rescue. It was a time of war and rumour of war. Great emergencies require extraordinary precautions. On the Sunday an order in Council was passed prohibiting the directors from paying cash for their notes until Parliament had been consulted on the subject. The restriction was in force until a time of peace returned. The London merchants joined the Government in standing by the Bank, and a Parliamentary Committee satisfied the public mind by reporting that the Bank, after meeting all claims would still have property worth fifteen and a half millions. Great banking catastrophies in the country in 1825 affected the Bank of England, and nearly drained its coffers; in 1839 again, the great commercial depression reduced the Bank bullion, and it was indebted to the Bank of France for assistance.

All this was changed by the Bank Charter Act, by which the convertibility of the Bank of England notes has been perfectly maintained since 1844. On three occasions only, 1847, 1857, and 1866—the two latter dates were seasons of the severest distress—has it been found necessary to take any extra precautions; and then panic was easily allayed by the authorised suspension of the Bank Charter Act so far as to allow the directors to strenghten the Banking Department by recourse to the reserves of the Issue Department. In 1866 it was not even found necessary to use the power of borrowing from the Issue Department. The Bank could not now resort to the device of paying in shillings and sixpences, and would never need to do so. It could not, because the Bank Charter Act does not allow it. The Act requires it to give gold for its notes on demand. It has the gold actually in its possession wherewith to pay the bulk of the notes, and Government securities for the remainder. From a calculation based on the note circulation of the Bank for many years, Sir Robert Peel assumed that the circulation of the Bank could not in any ordinary condition of society, or under merely commercial vicissitudes, be reduced below fourteen millions. Therefore, the Act of 1844 allowed the Bank to issue this amount upon securities, of which eleven millions are lent by the Bank itself to the public made up the most important item.

The amount now authorised is over sixteen millions on securities, and against the remainder there is always bullion in the Bank coffers. A Governor of the Bank once explained the security of the Bank of England note holder in this way. He said, the Issue Department is sort of our Bank altogether. We are mere trustees under the Act of Parliament to see that these securities are placed there and kept up to that amount. And in no case can any creditor of the Bank touch that which is reserved for a note holder. We are in that respect merely administrative; we are trustees to hold that amount in the Issue Department, and our Banking Department is a totally separate function which has no relation whatever to the Issue Department."

For every Bank of England note issued, there is a separate credit opened in the Bank ledgers. On its return to the Bank, it is cancelled, and its credit is closed. Thus, every day there are accounts made up of notes going out and coming in, and the exact number in circulation is known to the officials. More than fifty thousand a day are paid in and cancelled. The old notes, though instantly defaced, are not immediately destroyed. They are marked and put away in bundles, and kept for five years, in case any question might arise concerning them. There are always about eighty millions of such old notes lying in the Bank of England, capable of being examined and brought to light in a few minutes. Everything but the manufacturing of the paper for the Bank notes is done on the Bank premises—the making of dies for the water-mark, the preparation of the plates used in printing, and the printing itself.

The management of the National Debt is an important part of the Bank's duties. It is under the charge of the Chief Accountant and the Controller of Stock under him. Organization is a virtue and a marvel in this department. The Stock Books and Transfer Books show the history of every transaction in Government stock, and the Stock Office Library, where the old books are kept, has in the signatures of the past holders the best collection of British autographs in the world. Some years ago, when Mr. Thomson Hankey was giving in a lecture most interesting glimpses of the internal management of the Bank, there were about 200 persons engaged in the department of the Bank concerned with the National Debt management. Their business was carried on in ten separate rooms in the Bank building, not far short of 2,000 books being in use for the transaction of current business. And everybody knows that the Home Government stocks are not the only ones managed at the Bank of England. Dividends were paid on seventy-five stocks when Mr. Hankey delivered his lectures. Since then the Local Government stock has been created, and others have been added to the list. At the bullion office of the Bank gold is bought in at 3*l.* 17*s.* 9*d.* per ounce instead of 3*l.* 17*s.* 10½*d.*, which is obtainable at the Mint, but only after delay. The Chief Cashier is in charge of the Issue Department. The Secretary deals with all administrative business, matters that have to be brought before the Court of Directors, claims for lost notes which average some three thousand a year, and so on.

The Court of Directors meets every week; the Governor and Deputy-Governor, who are paid salaries of 2,000*l.* and 1,500*l.* a year respectively, are in attendance at the Bank daily, and there are six committees of directors. One of these, called the Committee of Daily Waiting, has duties which have been thus described: "To meet at 11-30; to receive reports of all proceedings at the branches; to see that the securities of the previous day are lodged with the proper officers; to take in or deliver gold or silver from the vaults; to approve or reject bills offered for discount; to examine from time to time the securities deposited by customers; and to attend generally to any work required from the Governors." The other committees are named: The Committee of Treasury; the Committee of Lawsuits and the Management of the Branch Banks; the Committee for House and Servants and the Examination of Clerks; the Committee of Inspection for the accountants' offices; and the Committee of Inspection for the cashiers' offices. The Bank buildings in the City cover nearly four acres, and contain residences which the chief accountant and cashier, or their deputies, are expect ed to occupy. At the Bank also, in addition to the military guard and the watchmen, there are always in attendance, night after night, Sunday by Sunday, and Bank Holiday after Bank Holiday, some clerks of character and standing. The salary and wages bill at the Bank is not far short of 300,000*l.* a year, and the old servants' pension bill is between 40,000*l.* and 50,000*l.* The Bank Library contains from eighteen to twenty thousand volumes. Ordinary banking business is conducted not only at the Bank, but in branches at Burlington-gardens and near the Law Courts, and in Manchester, Livepool, Birmingham, Bristol, Leeds, Plymouth, Newcastle-on-Tyne, Hull, and Portsmouth.

Advices just received from Singapore (says the Exchange Telegraph Company) mention a surprise mobilisation of the troops and manning of the forts at that place. The order is stated to have been the outcome of an after-dinner conversation between the Governor (Sir Charles Warren) and Admiral Fremantle, in command of the station, in which the latter expressed the opinion that he could "knock the place to pieces before a soldier could have a look in." The Governor is reported to have contented himself with the remark that the Admiral had better come and try. The same night at two o'clock the alarm was sounded at Fort Canning, and half-an-hour later at Tanglin. The crews of the steam launches were aroused, fires were lighted, and in a remarkably short space of time the troops were being embarked and towed to the different forts. The officers and men of the fleet were considerably astonished at daybreak to find the heavy shore-guns trained on to the flagship and her consorts, and a closer inspection by the Admiral revealed the forts fully manned with all branches of the service. The only inconvenience caused by the sudden turn-out of the garrison was the postponement of a golf match between the civil and military, which had been fixed for that day, and the result of which was exciting much interest.

In these days of grumbling at the difficulties of girls in procuring partners at London dances, one is almost inclined to suggest the importation of a custom from the Dutch. In Holland the peasant girls who are swainless at fair time hire young men for the occasion. A handsome man who is a good dancer has a high value, so much so that sometimes three girls have to club together to hire one swain.

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LORD ROSEBERY APPEALING FOR LIBERAL REUNION.

Lord Rosebery presided on Tuesday, 24th ult., at a house dinner to celebrate the twentieth anniversary of the foundation of the City (London) Liberal Club. In replying to the toast of "Her Majesty's Ministers," after tracing the history of the City Liberal Club from its formation in 1874, when the Liberal party sustained a smashing defeat at the polls, down to 1880, Lord Rosebery continued—Shall we ever see another 1880, when that great victory took place? Shall we ever see another 1880? (A voice "Yes.") I fear not; because we shall never see such another man. Well gentlemen, I was a witness of that splendid victory. I saw the heather catch fire on that occasion. I saw it spread from Scotland—and from my home almost in Scotland—(cheers)—down right into the furthest recess of the United Kingdom, until—you might quote the words of Macaulay—

Like volcanoes flamed to heaven the stormy hills of Wales.
(Cheers.) What is painful is this, that we do not stand now as we stood then. I do not care to dwell to-night on the cause of that fact. Even in the hour of festivity, it is sufficiently painful to record it. But I was very much struck the other day by a spreah made by Lord Salisbury on what is called Primrose Day, (Laughter and cheers.) He alluded with perfect good temper to a fact to which I have also been alluding, which is the great separation that has taken place in the Liberal party. He pointed out—and I cannot deny that he pointed out with perfect accuracy, because I think he quoted it entirely from myself—(laughter)—he pointed out that, on my own showing, we had sunk from what was in my memory—not a long memory—from somewhere like a third of the House of Lords to a tenth of the House of Lords, and that I had complained that the passages of the Established Church in Scotland, which used at one time not to be dissociated from the Liberal party, had now become active agents of the Tory party. (Hear, hear.) I do not know with what sentiment my friend says "Hear, hear." He says it with more exultation that I should. (Laughter.) I cannot deny that if he is testifying to the accuracy of the fact he is justified in saying "Hear, hear" in any tone that he may choose. (Renewed laughter.) Why is it that these things are so? That is a question that every thoughtful Liberal has to ask himself, whether he holds our views with regard to Ireland, or whether he does not hold our views with regard to Ireland. I believe that to be the sacred shibboleth which divides the members of this club. Why is it that we are, as a foreign party, to pass out of the world to die without the congenial company of our peers and without the benefit of the clergy? (Laughter.) What is it that is the cause of this unfortunate division? That, after all, is a matter not to be treated jocosely in any way, because it represents a patent fact. We have lost many of the elements that did lend richness and variety to the Liberal party. We find our selves separated, in the street and in the market-place from men with whom, we have worked in the Liberal cause in time past and from whom, except on one particular question, we know of no reasonable differences in the present. And yet, at the same time, the party in which I play a part at this moment cannot but feel that, though we are bold, confident, and united and have a majority in the House of Commons, but not in the House of Lords, we are sensibly impoverished by that declination.

HOME RULE NOT THE CAUSE.

Now gentlemen, I know that that is put down to the Irish question. It is put down to that terrible measure of 1886, which is said to have scattered the Liberal party completely. I myself am not of that opinion. (Hear, hear.) My belief is that we are, and that we have been, going for the last ten years through a very deep and sensible transformation in politics, and I date that, not from the Home Rule Bill of 1886, but from the Franchise Bill of 1884. Now, there were many who voted for the Franchise Bill and who spoke on it, and who agitated for it, who did not seem to me to have comprehended the real extent of it. That Franchise Bill, which introduced numbers of our fellow-subjects to the franchise for the first time, was not in the least intended to be, or could be, a mere political measure—a mere abstract resolution. It was a sensible transformation of our political system; and those who voted for it, and did not foresee that—who, I think, were a much larger class than is generally supposed—are the people whom you may reproach at any rate with political blindness. Then there came the Irish Bill of 1886. I have never denied that Irish bill came somewhat abruptly on those—and, after all, they must be the great mass—who do not look very far in front of them in politics. Many of those who did not see the irresistible trend of policy and of events were absolutely taken by surprise by that bill of 1886, and, already somewhat alarmed, perhaps, by the Franchise Bill of 1884, thought—and I have never denied that they had a fair claim to think—thought that this was a fair and reasonable moment to hold aloof from the forward movement of the Liberal party. And so they passed into that condition which is called dissentient Liberalism.

AN APPEAL TO THE UNIONIST RANK AND FILE.

I do not presume to say that that schism will ever be healed. I have never thought, and I have never said, that the men who were the leaders—and you must understand I take no part for a moment blame them—that the men who were the leaders in 1886 in taking a part opposed to ours with regard to Home Rule in Ireland, were ever likely, having played so prominent a part in having committed themselves so definitely, to return to any close alliance with us. But there is a vast mass of Liberal opinion in this country which has never been sorn of the Privy Council, and is never likely to be sworn of the Privy Council, which does not make speeches, but which sometimes votes—(laughter)—which, I think, has come to feel that its position—suspended, like Mahomet's coffin, between, shall I say, the heaven of the Tory party and the earth of the Liberal party—(laughter)—is not wholly acceptable. I believe that, even with regard to the Irish question, time will do much for it. But I believe it has also become apparent to the people of this country that political party has, apart from the Irish question, undergone a great transformation. The era of liberation which formed the political capital of the Liberalism of the last half century—and a noble heritage it was—(hear, hear)—has practically passed away, because liberation is accomplished. What has now to be accomplished is an era of reconstruction, and an era of reconstruction is a dangerous, difficult, and delicate task. Many may lend a hand who have been alienated from the Liberal party in the course of what may have been an era of separation; and I believe there is this further spirit which has entered into politics, and certainly into the Liberal party, but which was not so apparent some years ago—the idea of interest in our Empire. (Hear, hear.) There are those who hold aloof from the Liberal party in the belief that its foreign policy and its colonial policy are null and void. I do not believe that they can hold that opinion much longer. (Loud cheers.) I would ask you, and through you those whom the minority at this dinner represent, to consider whether it is worth while on that Irish question, which, like all great questions in this happy country, is sure to be settled sooner or later by the universal good sense of the people—(cheers)—whether it is worth while to hold aloof from that party which, after all, has the copyright and titledeed of the name of Liberal—(hear, hear)—and which, I think, I may safely say, without boasting or claiming too much, so far as Her Majesty's present advisers are concerned, can at least guarantee that they will not lower the flag of this country abroad, and will in the truest and the highest sense maintain the unity of the Empire all over the world—(cheers)—and in its best sense the unity of the three Kingdoms at home. (Loud cheers.)

THERMOMETER READINGS.

THURSDAY NIGHT, May 17.

10 p.m.	83°

FRIDAY, May 18.

6 a.m.	81°
10 a.m.	87°
2 p.m.	88°
4 p.m.	87°

A new terror has been added to life by the discovery, confided to a London correspondent by the assistant of a well-know chemist, that London bakers are in the habit of using soap for the preparation of various kinds of fancy breads and biscuits. The soap is dissolved in water, oil is added thereto, and the mixture is added to the flour.

It was mentioned, the other day, that the sum of £300 had been sent by wire to Rosario, to be re-forwarded to Miss Freeman, with whom Mr. Balfour is staying at Salta. There are two questions which we (*Westminster Gazette*) venture to submit to the consideration of those in his country whom they concern. The first is, where is Mr. Jabez obtaining money from? It is reported that he is well supplied, and that his supplies come from London. Out of whose pockets? We cannot say; but what everybody who knows anything about the case can see is that there must be plenty of persons over here who have reasons for not desiring to see their friend restored to his native country. The other question we have to ask is (continues the *Westminster Gazette*, which is Gladstonian), how much longer the Government intend to give immunity to all other persons connected with the Liberator frauds? Surely, Ministers must see that their remissness in this respect is calculated to create a very bad impression. We trust that this matter will engage the early attention of the new Attorney-General.

By a curious combination of chances a diamond which was lost more than twenty years ago at Birmingham, has been discovered, and is now in the possession of Mr. Farndale, the chief constable. A short time ago one of the workmen in the employ of Messrs. Taunton, safe manufacturers, was engaged in repairing a safe, and came across a piece of paper in which was a large diamond, estimated to be worth at least £100. The condition of the paper indicated that the stone had been undisturbed for a long time, and the finder considered he was entitled to what he had found. Some inquiries were afterwards made at the pawnshop of Mr. S. J. Davis, in Smallbrook-street, which resulted in the discovery that the owner of the safe, a Mr. Rowbotham, bought it, four years ago, from the late Mr. Davis, who sold a quantity of things on leaving Birmingham to take up his residence in London. Mr. S. J. Davis, the son, explained that some twenty years ago his father gave his mother a large diamond, which she placed in a piece of paper with the name of her son, and then deposited it somewhere for security. She hid it so effectually that it could not be found afterwards. This narrative, together with the fact that the piece of paper in which the diamond was wrapped, does bear the name of Mr. Davis, leaves little room for doubt that the stone belongs to him. The diamond had been placed at the back of an iron drawer in the safe.

FEMININE FACTS AND FANCIES.

BAZAARS.

The bazaar season has now set in with much severity at home, and considerable competition is evinced for the hire of the large halls in London for this purpose, one of the first essentials for success being the selection of a good day. Wednesday is, for some reason, the favourite, and next to it Thursday. Friday if, if possible, avoided, for reasons that may not be unconnected with the lingering remnants of an old superstition. A three-days' bazaar is usually so arranged as to begin on Thursday and continue until Saturday night. Sometimes the function spreads itself over four days, to the great fatigue and exhaustion of all concerned. When the object is purely philanthropic, no praise could be too high for the ladies who wear themselves out in such arduous works of charity. The preliminary collecting of the articles wherewith to fill the stalls their ticketing with prices, and disposal to the best advantage in order to catch the eye of purchasers are in themselves a work of difficulty to amateur shopkeepers, and this is to be followed by three or four days selling in rooms where ventilation is but too often almost ignored. The construction of the stalls is frequently so planned as to shut out the chance of admitting fresh air through the windows, and the fact that light is excluded, to a great extent, by the same means, necessitates the early lighting of gas, which largely increases the temperature of the atmosphere. Small wonder that by the end of the third day, energies relax, serenity is lost, mistakes are made, and a frantic desire is felt to sell the contents of the stall for next to nothing, and by clearing out the stock release oneself from further strain. By that time the excitement is over, the pretty costumes have lost their pristine beauty and have become crushed and even soiled, and from much standing the fair vendors are almost footsore. Too often these fancy fairs are undertaken by ladies and gentlemen who have not the smallest imagination, with the result that the whole object of them is stultified. The public in attracted in shoals, only to find that there is no room to move, that it is impossible to get near the stalls to buy owing to the block, and that the only thing to be done is to escape into the outer corridors and be as thankful to get out as they had previously been anxious to get in. More especially is this the case when the promoters have been so fortunate as to secure a Royal Princess to open the bazaar. The rush on these occasions is eloquent of the loyalty of ladies of the middle classes, and there are times when this loyalty is so intense that it overcomes all consideration of good manners. The desire to press on and secure a position from which a good view of the great lady may be obtained is productive of elbowing, pushing, squeezing, and other aggressive actions that have little in common with the true spirit of bazaars. Philanthropy should include the individual. It cannot be called benevolence when a large and brawny woman pushes aside a small, frail neighbour, treads on the feet of innocent sufferers on either side of her, and threatens with portentous bonnet-pins the unwary heads that are contiguous to her own. These bonnet-pins, with their unsheathed luch or so of point, are dangerous enough in a crowd. Will no one contrive, and then make fashionable, a button for fixing on the end of them?

THE IMPORTANCE OF PATRONAGE.

The great advantage in securing the presence of a Royal lady lies in the enormous consequent sale of admission tickets so that money pours in without reference to the sale of the articles provided. These latter are usually of a slightly monotonous type—embroidered articles of every sort, poker-work, screens, photograph frames, cushions, lamp shades, and children's pinafores are provided in an abundance that is utterly beyond the demand. Such numbers of these things are usually left on hand that economical persons make a rule of attending bazaars on the last day of the sale in order to pick up bargains. The sight of a pottery stall is quite a relief after the varied finical fripperies that fill the others. Very often the tradesmen who are interested in the object for which the fancy fair is held furnish stalls with their goods on a kind of modified sale or return system. They supply the pottery, brass work or china at wholesale prices, and the ladies sell them at bazaar prices, which means that they put on to the real value as much as they think they can induce any one to give for them, the balance going to the charity. Sometimes these people complain of the unbusiness-like way in which the stall-holders render their account of these articles, returning them in a more or less damaged condition, and arbitrarily keeping back for the charity the price of some that had been sold. As you are so much interested in the good work, I am sure you will not mind my retaining this small sum. In some such words the meaning is conveyed. There have been one or two instances in which this kind of thing has been so glaring as to suggest that the accounts of fashionable bazaars should be regularly audited.

PROGRAMMES.

The sale of the programmes has always been found to be a great source of profit. Clever organizers get up an attractive volume, in which they insert portraits of interesting people connected in some way with the charity, verses written by some well-known poet, and slight stories contributed by celebrities. Others manage so well that the advertisements on the off pages pay the expenses of printing the programme. Opportunities for self-advertisement are occasionally seized upon in connection with bazaars, and authoresses have been known to sell their own works and their own photographs, enriched by their own monogram, at stalls devoted to this purpose. The fish-pond or 'lucky dip' bag may always be relied on for producing a goodly sum, so fascinating is the chance of securing something really nice for a trifling sum. Children especially rejoice in the fish-pond, the neatly tied packages that are hooked up being attractive in proportion with the endless possibilities wherewith the lively imagination of a child endows them. A tombola has a similar charm for those who delight in uncertainties of result, strongly tinged with hopefulness. It is the gambler's spirit, and, like rafflinz, the fish-pond and tombola are on that account prohibited in many a bazaar.

SIDE SHOWS.

For bringing grist to the mill there is nothing better than the variety entertainment, or cafe chantant, especially when music-hall celebrities can be secured. The singer of a popular comic song is an enormous 'draw,' and a clever professional skirt-dancer is worth many pounds to the charity. Next to these attractions rank the dramatic artists, who, however, enjoy the reputation of being more ready with promises of aid than with performances. It is difficult to refuse when asked point blank, and many of our actors and actresses work very hard, so that there is much excuse for those whose names appear in the long list upon the programmes, but whose bodily presence is far from the fancy fair. The Sybil's tent, where fortunes or characters are told, from faces, palms, or other indications, has now become a recognised institution. The flower stall is always a centre of attraction, a quick sale being made when prices are not fixed too high, and a 'buttonhole' may be secured at not more than double the ordinary cost. The days are past when professional beauties sold cigars to admiring crowds and made an extra charge for biting off the end; or dispensed coffee to customers, tasting it for them for the trifling sum of half-a-crown or so. All that belonged to the vulgarity of the 'beauty' period. With it has disappeared much of the pestering to purchase which once rendered the fashionable bazaar a thing to be very carefully avoided. It grieves the judicious to see young girls attack each fresh comer with persuasions to buy flowers, cigar, or raffle tickets, doing violence to the retiring gentleness of the modest English girl. Little children are too often pressed into the service, being sent to rooms about in the crowd with baskets of flowers or packets of sweets for disposal, and receiving many a rebuff, being hustled in the throng, tired, hot, and miserable in their failure as only a child can be. The poor little vendors love to troop off to the live-stock stall, to watch the antics of the kittens, the solemnity of the rabbits, the more or less idiotic expression of the puppies, and the aimless antics of the guinea-pigs. A phonograph is often one of the items on the programme, and is sometimes productive of much amusement by reason of the extraordinary thinness of the sounds it gives back in return for some that have been roared into it with the full power of the lungs. There is, however, a decided opening for novelties at bazaars, the patient public being almost weary of plodding over and over the same ground, and of buying ornamental articles of which they possess already a too abundant stock.

LADY VOTERS.

The returns of the number of women who voted at the last General Election in New Zealand are interesting:—

	Women on the roll.	Women who polled.
Dunedin	7,641	6,304
Auckland	6,670	5,783
Wellington	7,980	6,146
Christchurch	6,710	5,989

These figures compare favourably with Mid-Lanark, where, out of a total of 10,496 electors, 8,821 went to the poll.

MADAME BERNHARDT.

More gossip about Sarah Bernhardt—the occasion being her reappearance in Fedora. The three people about whom art has most troubled itself in the present half-century have been Bismarck, Zola, and Sarah; and Sarah has distanced the two men all to nothing. In the Revue Encyclopédique they have accounted for 115 different portraits. These are genuine, or at least, serious portraits; for the actress has had the honour of having been caricatured by French, Germans, English, and Americans to a figure quite beyond computation. And then there are the photographs. An euthusiast has collected these, as if they were rare stamps or auks' eggs. The earliest known was taken in 1867, when Sarah was playing at the Odeon in George Sand's François le Champi. The dress looks so old with its crinolette, and the actress so young with her innocent, almost childish, face. Then followed Zanetto, with what Coppe called the prestige of her exquisite blonde beauty—the blonde beauty was then but twenty-four. After that she was photographed as the heroine of Belot's Drame de la Rue de la Paix, and from that date photography got to be quite wholesale in its varieties—Tosca, and Phedre, and Cleopatra—Nadar alone having taken her in 1,007 attitudes to the knowledge of that enthusiast. But the photographs which are most fun after by the Paris public were those done at New York and at Sydney.

THE CORSET DWARFS THE SOUL.

A Mrs. Huizinga has been addressing the women of Kingston, N.Y., on the subject of the corset, and her eloquent peroration ran:—The corset curse among women is more insidious than the drink curse among men. Both sins seek to extenuate themselves on the plea of moderation. A woman can no more be trusted with a corset than a drunkard with a glass of whisky. More harm to the health and vitality of our race as a whole is done by corsets than by rum. This article of clothing violates the laws of good health. It weakens the body, enfeebles the mind, and dwarfs the soul!

LATEST IN LADIES TIES.

In ladies' ties the Thistle is the favourite for morning wear. It is so shaped that it arranges itself into a very smart little bow with a minimum of trouble. To horsewomen the new hunting stock in mousseline de soie highly commends itself. It wraps round the neck twice, and is tied under the chin something after the manner of the stocks of the old beaux of the Georgian era. Parasols in satin and all colours, with several rows of heavy lace in festoon pattern, are a speciality at this house, so are the en-tout-cas, with a very pretty bordering of one wide and many narrow satin stripes, in deep red. These are most useful, and can be worn with any costume. The lace covered and flounced parasols are still with us, but the plainer styles are more in vogue this season, and short moire is in great favour. Fancy handles, as usual, are to be seen, and the parrot head promises to be met very frequently.

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